The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,819. New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

EDWARDS—June 16th, at the European General Hospital, John Edwards, seaman ship *Sydenham*, aged 45 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

GEORGE—HILL—At St. Saviour's Church, Calcutta, on the 7th June, by the Revd. Dr. Jarbo, James Henry George, to Sarah Hill.

POOL—STARLING—At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. J. G. Herdman, Alfred, only son of William Pool, of Walworth Common, England, to Rose, E., second youngest daughter of C. S. Starling, Esq., Calcutta.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

MISQUITA—At Madras, on the 5th June, aged 3?, Susannah, the beloved wife of Mr. T. Misquita, District Moonsiff of Dindigul.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

The A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. Pier, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to
PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

FIRST SHIP TO LEAVE, FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To sail before the departure of next Mail.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, 687 Tons register. W. H. Seward, Commander, having nearly her whole Cargo engaged, will sail positively as above. For Freight or Passage apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents of the Owners and Captain of the Ship *Winterthur*.

LOADING FOR LIVERPOOL.
(With quick Despatch.

THE A 1 12 years new Iron Clipper-built Ship VICTORIA CROSS, 1262 Tons, and now on her first voyage, having undergone a thorough cleaning in Dock, is expected to make a very fast passage home. For Freight apply to J. W. WRIGHT & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(With Immediate Despatch.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain Hepburn, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR PENANG DIRECT.
(To sail Immediately)

THE fine A 1 Ship SPITFIRE, 440 Tons register. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agent Ship *Spitfire*
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE Oldenburg Bark "JOHANNA," of about 469 Tons, well found in Sails, Stores, Rigging, &c., and fit for immediate service. Apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
[Agents to the Owners and Captain of the Bark *Johanna*

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

"TILLY,"

WILL leave Bombay for Kurrachee at 4 P.M., on SATURDAY, 25th June 1864.
For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
No. 7, Rampart Row.

STEAM TO PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 150 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 24th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah also Linga, if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo to the Kurrachee as early as possible bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer on the 15th July with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, to Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. Stewart, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.
Captain Stewart will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given to Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Defiance*, from London, that the ship is being greatly delayed for want of Boats, and that on and after to-morrow 10th instant, the Captain will be obliged to land the Cargo at the expense and risk of Consignees at such Bunders as may be found most convenient. Owing to the crowded state of the Custom House wharves and sheds Cargo landed there at present incurs very great risk of damages, and to this fact the attention of Consignees is particularly requested.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per British India Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, are requested to produce Bills of Lading, or other documents they may have, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo now lying on the Carnac Bunder.

The Company hereby give notice, that they will not hold themselves responsible for any damage the Cargo may sustain whilst on the Bunder.

A list of this Cargo may be seen by application at the Company's Office.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

N. B.—The first rains last year caused serious damage to goods from inattention of Consignees to this notice.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, Geo. Ditchburn, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE—The ship *Morayshire*, Captain Piton, from London, having encountered heavy weather on the passage, was compelled in consequence to put into the port of *Bahia*, for repairs, the cost of which will constitute a general average claim on the ship and Cargo; and it is hereby requested that Consignees will call at the office of the undersigned without delay and declare the value of their respective Goods, that an estimate of the requisite per centage of the amount to be deposited may be made, and the average Bond prepared for signature.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Morayshire* and Owners.
Bombay, 14th June 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER "EARL DALHOUSIE."—Several Consignees having failed to send Boats for their Cargo in consequence of which the discharge of the Vessel is much delayed, it is hereby notified that all Goods, for which Boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the concerned, and will be held as security for the payment of all costs so incurred.

Captain Campbell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Earl Dalhousie*.
4th June 1864.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Meeting lately advertised to take place on the 15th instant has been postponed until SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 12-30 (noon.)
All Shareholders are requested to attend.
By order of the Directors,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co., AND OF THE FIRM OF HUNT & Co.—We hereby give notice, that the Meeting of Creditors of the above Firms advertised to be held on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, stands adjourned until MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the same will be held at No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort.
C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors to the Committee of Creditors.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

Now Ready. Demy 8vo. 6s.

THE EAST INDIAN READY RECKONER; A Series of Tables, showing the Cost of any number of Articles, in Indian Currency, from 1 Pie to 1 Rupee, advancing 1 Pie at a time. Including Numbers answering to Fixed Indian Weights and Measures. By C. D.
London: Smith, Elder & Co., 65, Cornhill.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that from this date and until further notice, the Bank of Bombay will receive Fixed Deposits of sums not under Rs. (1,000) one thousand, and not exceeding Rs. (50,000) fifty thousand, allowing interest thereon as under—
On sums fixed for 3 months 3 per cent.
Do. „ 6 do. 5 do.
Do. „ 12 do. 6 do.
On sums deposited for 12 months interest will be paid half yearly.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Final Call of Rs. 25 per Share.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders are required to pay a Final Call of Rs. 25 per Share on or before the 1st day of July 1864; after which date Interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.
Testimonials can be seen on application.
References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.
☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)
धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोसियेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.
S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY the 13th instant, Trains will run from Bombay to Poona as under viz:
9 A. M., and 2-15 P. M., over the Bhore Ghaut Incline and 8-45 P. M., via Campoolee and by Palkee to Khandalla.
From Poona to Bombay at 9-30 A. M., and 3 P. M., over the Incline and 9-40 P. M., to Khandalla and over the Ghaut by Palkee.
Special Trains will run from Narel Station for Matheran Passengers, on the 13th and 20th instants, for Bombay leaving at 6-30 A. M.
For Fares and further minor alterations enquire at the stations and see Time Bills at stations.
JOHN BROUGHTON,
General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Bombay, 8th June 1864.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
[From 1st June 1864, and until further notice.]

DOWN TRAINS.			UP TRAINS.		
STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed.		STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed.	
	A.	M.		A.	M.
Bulsar........Dep.	7	30	Ahmedabad. Dep.	7	30
Doongree	7	50	Berajree	8	0
Beeleemora	8	17	Mehmoodabad	8	28
Umulsar	8	32	Neriad........	9	10
Nowsaree	9	13	Anund........	9	52
Sucheen	9	50	Wassud	10	26
Surat	10	33	Baroda	11	21
Amrolee	10	53		P.	M.
Sion........	11	15	Etola	12	6
Keem	11	41	Meagaum	12	33
	P.	M.	Palej	1	5
Panolee	12	10	Chumargaum........	1	38
Unclesur........	12	35	Broach	2	20
Broach	1	15	Unclesur........	2	45
Chumargaum........	1	42	Panolee	3	7
Palej	2	15	Keem	3	39
Meagaum	2	47	Sion........	4	3
Etola	3	19	Amrolee	4	32
Baroda	4	9	Surat	4	57
Wassud	4	54	Sucheen	5	30
Anund	5	28	Nowsaree	6	10
Neriad........	6	15	Umulsar	6	46
Mehmoodabad	6	52	Beeleemora........	7	1
Berajree	7	17	Doongree	7	28
Ahmedabad. Arr.	7	45	Bulsar ....Arr.	7	45

By order,
JOHN B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પરેશ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
ईस्ट ईंडीया प्रेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

First Call of Rs. 250 per Share.

THE Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. Alexander C. Brice & Co., the Call of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per Share due 20th June.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 8th June 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
ધી પરીનસ આફ વેલશ શીપીગ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी लिमीटेड

NOTICE.—The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the above Company will be positively held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—The undermentioned Plumbers are authorized to work in connection with the Vehar Water Works. The public are requested not to employ any other:—

Mr. Kerbajee Hormusjee	...Erskine Road House No.	36
„ Hassunally Cassumjee	...Bajee Palla Road „	22
„ Sullimon Adam ...	...Mahd. Hoosain Kambeker St. „	14
„ Dorabjee Nusserwanjee	...Woomerkady „	40
„ Jewa Khan Sullimon	...Gunbow St, Fort „	99
„ Francis Jesus ...	...Cavell Street „	55
„ Goolam Hoossain	...Bendy Bazar Road „	68
„ E. Tonkin ...	...Duncan Road „	30
„ G. Burstall... ...	...Chinchpoogly „	15
„ Abdool Hoosain Cassumjee	Bossaree Molla „	35
„ G. Phillipps ...	...Cavell Street „	38
„ Hussunally Mahomedally	Bossaree Molla „	74
„ Surruffally Mahomedally	Bossaree Molla „	50
„ Cassinath Dadajee	...Duncan Road „	69
„ V. J. Tabord ...	...Goolam Moiden St. „	24
„ Allybhoy Mothabhoy	...Bossaree Molla „	66
„ Mahomed Abba ...	...Ather Gully „	197
„ Pascoal Gomes ...	...Woomerkady „	40
„ Sorabjee Jeewanjee	...Cholbhatwady Lane „	48
„ Gopall Pandoo ...	...Jamly Molla St. „	37
„ Wittoojee Govindjee	...New Hunumon Lane „	39
„ Mancherjee Jamasjee	...Breach Candy Road „	474

By order,
F. KING,
14th June 1864. Chief Resident Engineer B. W. W.

NOTICES.

WANTED A PRESS READER. None but those accustomed to the work will be treated with. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The Offices of PLATT BROTHERS & Co. are this day removed from No. 7, Hummum Street, to No. 11, Apollo Street, Fort.
June 15th, 1864. R. NEWTON, Agent.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN HUTCHINSON ASPINWALL has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm. SCOTT, BROTHERS & Co.
Cochin, 1st June 1864.

A CARD.—Mr. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer. Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.
For the Promoters,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.
N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. Wheatley & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street.
26th May 1864. PAGLIANO & Co.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
બોમ્બે લેનડ એનડ શીપીગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
बंबे ल्यांडींग यांड शीपींग कंपनी लिमीटेड.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY next, the 21st June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st May 1864, in consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 21st June to the 6th July, both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.
By order of the Directors,
H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £425,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.
Board of Directors.
Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.
Promoters in Bombay.
The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.
Bombay Agency.
Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)
Exchange.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight......... 2s. 0¼d.
4 do. do. ...... 2s.
3 do. do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d.
2 do. do. ...... 1s. 11¾d.
1 do. do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d.
Demand.................. 1s. 11½d.
The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same place.
Deposit.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.........3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ....5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ ....7 „ „
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Commission and Agency Business.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 14th June 1864.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful Sedative Anodyne and Antispasmodic remedy CHLORODYNE.
Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.
As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—
From W. Wesalius Peptigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."
Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."
From C. V. Ridut, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."
Extracts from the General Board of Health *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*
1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.
2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquaintod with, two or three doses being sufficient.
3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.
From Dr. Montgomer, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."
CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.
Agents for Calcutta—Scott Thomson & Co.
Agents for Bombay—Treacher & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. Byrara.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.
LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.
11th Apri 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., Magnums at Rs. 10 per dozen in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.
N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
Ditto in Pints .... 11 8 „ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts ...... 16 8 „ „
Ditto in Pints .... 9 0 „ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts .... 12 8 „ „
Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

JUST received from Clyde, and on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Francois Frères Pale Brandy .... Rs 18 per dozen.
Marc Arnauld's Old Pale Cognac......... „ 26 „
Younger's Edinburgh Pale Ale, very suitable for the climate of India, in Casks of 4 dozen Quarts.................. „ 5 „
Bombay, June, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—
Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry...Rs. 26 per doz.
Fine Old Port.................................... „ 18 „
Very fine Do...................................... „ 23 „
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port.......... „ 26 „
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use....................................... „ 100 each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret..................... „ 24 per doz.
Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—
Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Mosselle, do. do. 1 „
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Claret, do. do. 2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ „
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Brandy, do. do. 1 „
Old Tom, do. do. 1 „
Whiskey, do. do. 1 „
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.	Per dozen.
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	Rs. 12
St. Julien do. do.	„ 18
Pauillac do. do.	„ 25
Pontet Canet do. do.	„ 35
COGNAC.	
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	„ 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	„ 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy..............	„ 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	„ 50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gladstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—
Fine old Port, Black Seal.................at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints..................... „ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac .... „ 20 „ „
Fine very old Do............................ „ 36 „ „
Sauterne .... „ 20 „ „
Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints........	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality..........	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co......	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown............	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints........	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co........	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule, ...	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts..................	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado............	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red..............Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines ...	„	„	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ....Quarts	„	„	24
Do. ....Pints	„	„	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. ....Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ......Quarts	„	„	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } „ Moselle { and Jordan } ..	„	„	39
HOCK......... } MOSELLE...... } ....Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	42
CHERRY BRANDY ....Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„	
RUM ....Fine old Jamaica...	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co....	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by Duke, Clapshaw, and Page.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Bes Treble Sewn Balls, by Duke.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FOR SALE.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
FLETCHER and MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received *via* the Overland, and also *via* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.
FOR MONSOON WEAR.
A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japaned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL & Co. have on sale at their Godowns in Dean Lane:—
Corrugated Iron.
Lead Piping.
Roofing Felt.
Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's Patent Matches.

TARPAULINS.—A number of these of excellent quality are for sale. They are light, flexible, perfectly impervious, and warranted not to crack. Average size 17 feet by 22 feet.
ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co. beg to bring to the notice of their Patrons and the Public generally the arrival of large and superior selections of the following, all of which are ready for inspection:—
WALL PAPERS—In every good style known, some of the patterns were shown in the Exhibition of 1862.
GLASSWARE—Gilt, stained, cut, and engraved in very rich styles.
MIRRORS—Of all sizes and very elegant gilt frames.
PHOTOGRAPHIC stock has been recently arrived viz., Chemicals, best Albuminized Paper, Mahogany and Rosewood Stereoscopes, Carte-de-Visite Pictures, Stereoscopic Views and Colored Pictures, Cart-de-Visite Morocco Leather Frames, Gold Lockets, &c. &c. selected by Mr. Sykes when in England.
Hummun Street.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

ENGLISH BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.
REMOVED TO MILITARY SQUARE,
Near the English Hotel,

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES made to order for cash, at the following prices:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Patent Wellingtons	17	Sea Boots....................	25
Plain do.	15	Samber Riding Books ...	25
Elastic Patent or Cloth Boots	15	Samber Wellingtons	15
		Samber Shoes	8
Elastic Enamel Boots ...	15	Plain Calf Shoes	8
Do. Plain Boots	13	Elastic Enamel Shoes ...	10
Shooting Boots to Lace.	16	Do. Patent do. ...	10
Lace or Button Calf Boots	13	Do. Plain Calf do. ...	9
		Canvas Shoes	6
Enamel Riding Boots ...	35	Patent Spur Boxes	3

Orders from Outstations (if accompanied by a remittance) promptly attended to.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tincture, and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.
The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—
Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain „
Coffee „
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz. [
Vegetable
Hare
Rabbit
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Green Peas
Ox Tail
Salmon
Hotch Potch
Kidney
Veal
Chicken

Giblit
Poachers
Venison
Oysters
Soup and Bouilli
Peas and Gravy
Vermicelli
Mutton Broth
} At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Gravie
Partridge
} At Rs. 1-8 each.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes.
The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.
Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.
Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.
Exhibition Photographs (large size.)
A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.
TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.
VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR AND CO.'S ICE HOUSE—
400 Cases Boston Maufy's best Chewing Tobacco.
787 Cases Rock or Kerosine Oil.
500 Cases Naptha or Bunzole used by painters instead of, and preferred to, Turpentine.
100 Cases American Clocks.
125,000 Feet Deals, 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs and 147 Kitts Butter. Packages from 7 to 11 lbs.
93 dozens Tins Fresh Oysters.
43 „ „ Spiced „
46 „ „ Lobsters.
546 „ „ Fresh Salmon.
6 Cases Pain Killer, 120 Ice Pitchers, 10 Refrigerators, and 117 Barrels of Apples.
260 Boxes and 77 Cases Soap.
BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.
Bombay, 30th May 1864.

HERBERT & Co. RAMPART ROW.

CUTLERY.—Rodgers Knives of large and small size, a dozen of each, with a pair of large meat carvers and pair of Game Carvers and one long steel sharpener. Rs. 40 the complete set.
N. B.—The handles are of the best ivory, balanced and secured with a rivet through the side.

FRENCH SHADES.—These elegant candlesticks are admirably suited for use in India, the shade is a cylinder of Glass uniform in diameter of about two inches with extinguisher complete, each. Rs. 8.

CANDLESTICKS,—with Glass tulip Shades large and small sizes very richly silvered; Candlestick Pedestals with two arm branches, also with four light branch arms to fix upon one pedestal; can be had in sets of three forming ten lights or in pairs forming six lights, with loose inner sockets fitting either candles or oil burners. Rs. 35 to 225.

BED ROOM CANDLESTICKS.—Well finished quite plain with 9 inch tulip shade. Rs. 6 each.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED.—Round Salvers, Buckingham Palace Pattern, which for elegance of design and for moderate price is unsurpassed. The centre is engraved in a chaste style, the inner border is open pierced work, and the marginal border is ornamented with a handsome beaded edging, the Salver resting on feet of tasteful design.
Salver, 8 inches diameter. Rs. 15.
Salver, 10 inches diameter. Rs. 20.
Salver, 12 inches diameter. Rs. 26.
Salver, 14 inches diameter. Rs. 32.
Salver, 16 inches diameter. Rs. 40.
The diameter is measured from outer edge to outer edge.
Herbert & Co. inform their Constituents that the sizes most commonly in use are the 10-inch and the 12-inch diameter Buckingham Palace Pattern Salvers; the smaller and larger ones are however kept in stock.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—Each in four pieces; the set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE pattern: a very handsome set of oval and scalloped form, with beaded mountings and engraved shield; richly plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Rs. 350.

Plain Round VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings, of the superior white Metal, best plated and highly finished.

Round and scalloped VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings and engraved shield, best plated and finished as above.

Herbert & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that a various stock of Beefsteak and of Vegetable Dishes always on hand.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER FRAMES.—Particular attention is called to these small but novel and elegant Articles. They consist of small and handsome plated Frames, fitted with rich cut-glass Mustard and Pepper Bottles, &c., as described below. They are adapted for the corner of the Breakfast or the Dinner Table, and are recommended for their usefulness.

Handsome triangular and Oblong BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES of the plain, the beaded and the vine-leaf patterns, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with rich cut glass Salt Cellar, with Mustard and Pepper Bottles having plated tops, and with Mustard Spoon and Salt Spoon complete. Rs. 16.

Silver-plated on best White Metal. Rs. 12.

CRUET FRAMES.—A very large and choice assortment of Cruet Frames is always kept in stock. A selection may be made from articles of the best and most elaborate kind, as well as from those of a plain and cheap description, but of a quality which can be recommended.
Six-bottle Cruet Frame........................ 30 to 40
Seven-bottle Cruet Frame..................... 35 to 50

SPIRIT LAMP CIGAR LIGHTER.—Very handsome, of best Electro Silver, in the form of a double ink-stand, with sponge in spirits for lighting Cheroots, &c. Rs. 25.

FIRE STANDS.—For holding ignited rice balls, also called *Aug-dauns*. The patterns are numerous, and very pretty, among the best may be mentioned the *Dolphin pattern*, the Louis Quatoise; the Vine and the Pelican patterns, all admirably adapted as ornaments of special utility.

TEA DECOCTERS AND TEA EXTRACTERS.—The small egg-shaped article is made to hold the tea to be infused. A neat mug with hinged top receives the boiling water which is poured over the perforated Extracter, first placed in the decocter. The small chain attached to the oval-shaped receptacle enables it to be withdrawn from the infusion, which is then left pure and at the required strength.
☞ The simplest and purest method of making Tea hitherto known.

ELONGATING BOTTLE HOLDERS.—A new improvement has been made in these useful articles, viz., the silvered handle is so arranged that it can be adjusted to the size of the bottle it covers, rendering small Pints, Quarts, up to Magnums, all equally available for use in the same holder.
Several handsome patterns all of the best Electro-Silver.

SALT GLASSES in small silvered dishes, with spoons to match; these elegant articles are now universally adopted at all large dinner parties and Public Banquets, one is placed with the glasses, &c., before each seat.

ELECTRO-SILVER COVERS, for glass tumbles, breakfast cups, Wine glasses, &c. These useful articles are indespensable wherever change in the temperature engenders flies, the pollution of one's drink by insects dropping themselves bodily into it may be wholly avoided by the use of a set of these handsome covers.
☞ Prices, from Rs. 5, 6, to 7, the set of three.

ICE TONGS, SALAD TONGS, SUGAR SIFTERS, NUT CRACKERS, PICKLE FORKS, KNIFE RESTS, WINE LABELS, CORK SCREWS, MUFFINEERS, BEER TANKARDS, FLASKS, TRAVELLERS KIT, &c.

BUTTER COOLERS, new designs, all of the very best make, warranted to wear well for many years.
Grey bound pattern with glass liner and strainer. Rs. 25.
Cow pattern with extra under dish strainer, &c., all of Electro-silver. Rs. 30.
Raspberry pattern, the outside of this article is of glass, the strainer, &c. top, and under dish of Electro-silver, all beautifully ornamented and finished. Rs. 30.
Lotus pattern, this pattern is elaborate, and rich in excellent workmanship; similar to the above it is in four pieces, the outer body, the glass liner (thick and strong) the strainer and the ornamental Cover. Rs. 35.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.—Comprising several new patterns.
Herbert and Co. have always on hand a large and splendid assortment of these Articles, which are of very excellent quality, and which are manufactured with the same care, artistic skill, and richness of finish as Silverware. From the character of the metal, which forms the base, and from the quality of the plating, they are exceedingly durable.

SPARE TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, AND OTHER PIECES. In every variety.

PICKLE FRAMES, Suitable also for Chutney, Preserves, &c., &c.
Two-glass Pickle Frames...............From Rs. 18 to Rs. 30
Three-glass Pickle Frames .... „ 25 „ 40

SUGAR VASES.—Elegant sugar vases, in various styles and patterns. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 16 each.

VICTORIA SUGAR VASES, having richly pierced or open frames, with side handles, colored glass liners and covers, with various and ornamental tops. From their elegance and beauty these articles are well suited for Presentation. From Rs. 25 to 40 each.

BREAD BASKETS. Bread Baskets of elegant style and finish, essential articles for the Table. From Rs. 20 to 45 each.

TOAST RACKS.—Toast Racks of different designs. From Rs. 7 to 12 each.

EGG STANDS AND EGG FRAMES.
The newly invented warmer is becoming an indespensible requisite to every breakfast table, they are made for 4, 5, 6, and 8 eggs, beautifully gilt in the hollow spaces formed for the eggs to warm in the hot water, is kept in the under space the elegant appearance of these useful articles entitles them to a place on the best appointed table. Prices from Rs. 16, 18, 20 to 25.

HANDSOME 4-CUP, 5-CUP, 6-CUP, AND 8-CUP EGG FRAMES. From Rs. 18 each.

BOTTLE AND DECANTER STANDS. Very neat Bottle Stands per pair. From Rs. 8.
A variety of patterns of Bottle Stands of neat and elegant designs. From Rs. 12 to 25 per pair.

CLARET JUGS. Claret Jugs, richly embossed, or plain, or engraved. From Rs. 25 each.

MUSTARD POTS. Handsome Mustard Pots, with colored glass liners, blue, white, green, or ruby; and best plated frames, pierced or chased. Each Rs. 5 to 10.
Very neat Frosted Glass and numerous other Mustard Pots, with plated tops and handles. Each Rs. 8 to 12.

ELECTRO-SILVER BEER MUGS AND TANKARDS.—A handsomely Finished Pint Mug, with zig-zag ornamentation, engine turned, glass bottom, with handle and with a shield for a monogram. Rs. 10 each.

SILVER PATTERN BEER MUGS, of various sizes and descriptions, with hinged covers. Rs. 12 to 16 each.

TANKARDS.—Richly Chased Electro-Silverd Tankards, containing an Imperial Quart; the hinged cover also richly chased; from Rs. 32 to 50 each.
Herbert and Co. call particular attention to the rich designs of their Tankards, and which are unparalleled for cheapness, as well as for workmanship.

SALT CELLARS.—Handsome Oval Salt Cellars; pierced frame and feet, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with blue glass liners. per pair, Rs. 10 to 16.
Handsome Round Salt Cellars, with blue, green, and ruby glass liners. per pair, Rs. 8 to 12.
Plain Plated Salt Cellars, round, with beaded and gadroon border and chased feet, richly gilt inside, per pair, Rs. 10 to 16.
⁂ A great variety of patterns of Salt Cellars always available.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS.—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs.	As.	Kin's. Rs.	As.	Albert. Rs.	As.	Lilly. Rs.	As.	Linear. Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks „ ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons „ ...	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons „ ..	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons „ ...	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls „ ...	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	
Sugar Spoons „ ...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons „	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle „	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives „	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Pickle Forks „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch.	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

⁂ The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CNMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company...... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.......................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directers,
CARDWEDL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
Directors.
Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.
London.
William Bevan, Esq.
John Elin, Esq,
George Garraway, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq.
W. Lyall, Esq.
W. N. de Mattos, Esq.
John Ogle, Esq.
Rowand Ronald, Esq.
E. G. Tinker, Esq.
Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq
Liverpool—Henry Woodfall, Esq.
Glasgow.
A. A. Ferguson, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.
Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
James Motton, Esq.
Andrew A. Rankeu, Esq.
John H. Watt, Esq.
Underwriters.
London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)
The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.
MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.
Directors.
Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.
INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE
May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only*.
Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.
*All reasonable Expenses,** incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.
* Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared is intention not to renew.
MARINE RISKS
are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.
Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged; so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from treinnial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, *Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.*
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED A BOOK-KEEPER, none but those thoroughly competent, need apply. First Class reference is required.
STEHR, PRIEGER & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have this season imported either FLOWER or VEGETABLE SEEDS.
24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of SHAW MOOLJEE SEWSEE in our firm, ceased from 13th June last.
શેઠ ખેતશી શીવજી ની કુંo
KHETSEY SEWJEE & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, one handsome London-made BROUGHAM, by Frederick J. Smith & Co., and a BUGGY, by William Kinross with Lamps complete, just imported Ex Ships *Hannibal* and *City of London*, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, at 2 P. M.
A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required and other conditions made known at the time of sale.
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay, Custom House, 15th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—The favorite Ship *South Carolina*, 1533 Tons, 5/6. 1/1. Veritus, well known in the Bombay trade. Apply to Captain H. M. SHAPCOTT on board, or to
COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY Co.—Applications for Free passes over the unfinished portion of this Railway between Bombay and Bulsar have become so numerous as to render compliance with them impossible.
Undersigned is therefore obliged to give notice that applications cannot in future be received or attended to.
J. B. LANE,
Offices Bombay, 15th June 1864. Managing Agent.

WEST OF INDIA LIBRARY COMPANY, LIMITED.—CAPITAL 600,000 RS. IN 2,400 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.—Applications for Shares in the above Company should be made forthwith to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., St. Andrews Library, Rampart Row, Bombay, where forms of application may be procured.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rupees 150 per Share is payable on all Shares in the above Company on or before the 15th day of June next, to the undersigned or to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.
FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 27th May 1864.
With reference to the above, we give notice that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged upon all Calls not paid.
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 16th June 186.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.
યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાઈલ કંપની (લામીટેડ.)
युनाईटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लिमिटेड.
NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY the 16th July 1864, at 3 P. M., when the following resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company on the 13th instant, will be submitted for confirmation in terms of Sec. XXXIX. of Act XIX. of 1857.
Resolution "That, of the words in brackets in the 3rd para: of the Memorandum of Association, the two words "Except Banking" be expunged, so as to admit of discount and other such business being done."
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 15th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

JUST PUBLISHED.—CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR JUNE.—CONTENTS:—The Viking.—The Snow Valleys.—The Caspian and the Volga. (Concluded.)—Sorrow and Joy.—Remarks on the Health of European Soldiers in India, Part III.—The 92nd Highlanders.—Novels in Verse: "Aurora Floyd," and "The Exile."—The Inheritance of Fernholm. (Concluded.)—Sister Anne's. Chaps. III. and IV.—Musings of a Solitary Being.—Our Theatricals in India. (Concluded.)—Incidents in the Life of a Grammar-School Boy, Part III.—Modern Infidelity. The Bombay Board of Censors: Minutes of Meeting in May.—Words, words, words.—Home Politics and Literature, April.—Indian Retrospect, May.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Bombay in May.
Agents:—LePage & Co., Calcutta; Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras; *Delhi Gazette* Press, Agra; W. Cockell & Co., Anarkullee and Lahore; and Mr. John Gladding, Junior, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster Row, London.
Subscription.—In India, Rs. 16 a Year. In England, Rs. 20.—Single copies, Rs. 1½.
24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf, per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Monday, 23th........ 3h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th...... 7h. 6m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	17	St. Alban, M.	5 24	6 37	8 51	9 16	15th June 1864. Time—9h. 0m. 15s. 5.
Sat.	18	Daybreak 4h. a. m.	5 24	6 38	9 40	10 3	
Sun.	19	4th Sunday after Trinity.	5 24	6 38	10 25	10 48	
Mon.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 25	6 38	11 11	11 35	
Tues.	21	Proclamation.	5 25	6 38	11 57	—	
Wed.	22	Twilight ends at 7.3.	5 25	6 39	0 19	0 42	
Thur.	23	Saturn sets at 1h. 9.	5 25	6 39	1 4	1 29	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 10
AGRA	June 11	LAHORE	June 8
ALLAHABAD	June 11	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	June 10
BANGALORE	June 10	MALTA	May 24
CALCUTTA	June 10	MEERUT	June 10
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	June 11
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	June 4	PENANG	May 23
DELHI	June 7	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	May 28
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 21

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

WE learn on the authority of "A Heathen" that the "vert" (a term in use now to avoid the triumphant Scylla of "Con," and the obnoxious Charybdis of "Per") Wittoo Dhummoo has again, in the unlimited alternations of his faith, bolted from the chaste confines of Christianity. He has disappeared from the Mission House. The light of his baptized countenance no longer shines on the Revd. A. Forbes. Has he for the second or third time reverted to the errors of his race, and will he for the third or fourth time come forward to bear testimony to the power of the Missionary influence? Or does he intend to devote his valuable future to the gods of his race—the pleasing abominations of the nautch and the other fascinations of idolatry? Let him do as he will he cannot fail in any state of life to bear interesting testimony to the value of missionary efforts on this side of India, and the powerful discernment of "the first lawyer in India." Should he again return to the fold, we doubt not that his re-re-reconversion will be regarded as a special dispensation of Providence. But should he stay away altogether—well!—it will be quite clear that Providence has had nothing to do with the matter, and the less said about it the better. We have heard of a particularly artful snipe who afforded a gentleman a whole fortnight's shooting before it was bagged. Like that wily bird Witto Dhummoo takes a deal of bagging. Let Mr. Forbes, however, be consoled: he who is converted and runs away may live to be converted another day: and we have no doubt that he will yet have the satisfaction of converting this delightful young Hindoo many times over, before he is finally persuaded to embrace that form of religion which his manifold experiences shall teach him to be best suited to his understanding.

As it is, the solemn protection of the law and the ægis of the High Court have been extended over him in vain. All those wonderful proceedings in Sir Joseph Arnould's chambers have turned out a simple farce. Wittoo Dhummoo's preference of the Christian religion was the preference of a foolish child of sixteen, of a person utterly incapable of forming an opinion upon the merits of any religion; or of comprehending one of the tenets or the dogmas to which he professed to adhere.

A little reflection must convince any one that it is simply impossible that a lad of the tender age of sixteen can entertain convictions, worth calling such, upon a subject so grave and weighty and difficult as religion. And we say that to call upon such an one to form and act upon his own judgment in such a case,—a judgment which may subject him to pains and penalties beyond his comprehension—is only not absurd because it is cruel. The Christian religion demands sacrifices truly, but it demands them from those who understand the nature of those they incur. At any rate it does not teach the doctrine of binding heavy burdens upon the backs of young children. And to a certain extent, how grievous the burden bound upon the apostate Hindoo is, may be learned from the case of Abraham *v.* Abraham (2 Weekly Reporter page 905) decided very recently by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, where we find it laid down that a member of an Hindoo Family who has become a convert becomes at once severed from his family. The tie which binds the family together, so far as such member is concerned, is dissolved, and the obligations consequent upon such tie are dissolved, and Hindoo law ceases to have any continuing obligatory force on the convert from the time of his conversion. The decision in this case puts before us pretty clearly the unhappy position of the apostate Hindoo. Every one who has the least idea of the meaning of the word "family" among Hindoos cannot fail to appreciate the misery of the position of a proselyte. Whatever he may find in the next, he will have in this world but little to compensate him for that which he renounces. No wonder then that poor Wittoo Dhummoo bolts as soon as ever he is caught. The best thing that we can wish for him is, that he may not be caged again till he is old enough to judge for himself whether a new religion is worth accepting on the terms on which he must accept it, if at all.

WE publish to-day, in our correspondence columns, a letter from the Rev. Mr. Gell with reference to his quarrel with the late Mr. Adam White. Mr. Gell begins his letter with some impertinent platitudes about personalities which we need not condescend to notice. On behalf of the whole press of India, and of the press of Bombay in particular, we would, once for all, offer our sincere thanks to Mr. Gell for the extreme goodness and magnanimity he has displayed in making himself even as one of us, and kindly humbling himself to become a journalist. In order that he, having the incontestable advantages over us of a much more exalted moral, social, and intellectual position than we can pretend to, might employ these splendid gifts of nature only to benefit his fellow-creatures by establishing a perfect standard for Anglo-Indian journalism to aspire to. For our part, we may say that we have watched from day to day, with ever increasing admiration, the remarkable skill and power manifested by Mr. Gell in his editorial conduct of the *Times of India*: and we regret that the reverend gentleman should not be content with the general acknowledgment that he has largely added to the reputation of that journal since he took it in charge, has given it a clear lead over all the other papers of the Presidency, and has made it celebrated far and wide for its gentlemanly tone and its entire freedom from all suspicion of private malice and religious intolerance. Mr. Gell's supremacy is undisputed; why should we irritate his humbler brethren of the press, whose sole ambition is to make themselves like him patterns of impersonality and Christian charity, by ostentatiously calling public attention to faults of manner and education of which they cannot purge themselves except by means of severe and patient study of his excellences of heart and mind? Will it not satisfy him to be told that we all know him to be "a superior person;" and that we should all be profoundly grateful to him for his counsel and criticism if he did not make a point of perpetually taunting us with our confessed inferiority?

Having thus given relief to the feelings of a heart which has long been oppressed with a consciousness of the obligations under which Anglo-Indian journalism lies to Mr. Gell, we may proceed with some degree of calmness to examine the defence of his conduct towards Mr. White which the reverend gentleman has honoured us by requesting us to insert in to-day's *Gazette*. The first thing that strikes us is that Mr. Gell seems not to appreciate the gravity of the charge recorded against him by Mr. White. Probably, he has been so long accustomed to the use of parsonic English that he does not understand the force of plain language. Let us then remind him that it is his character for sincerity and honesty of purpose which has been attacked, and that in Mr. White's pamphlet he is accused of having done acts which every gentleman would denounce as dishonourable and every religious man reprobate as unchristian. Reverence for the memory of the dead is a feeling worthy of all praise, but it must yield to the duty which every man owes to himself of keeping his own character for truth and honour clear and unblemished before the world. Mr. Gell cannot be allowed to bury in the grave all recollections of the animosity which existed between himself and Mr. White, and of the causes that gave it birth: still less to make the death of the missionary whom he so sincerely regrets an excuse for suggesting that possibly Mr. White, had he lived, would have seen reason to modify the harshness of his criticisms. The copy of the pamphlet sent to us was dated "January, 1864." Mr. White died in May, and during four months therefore must have had the opportunity of revising, correcting, and altering his pamphlet; and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that he would ever have changed a single word of it. He was not a man to speak lightly, or to bring rash and unsupported charges of misconduct against his neighbours. As the *Times of India* said of him, he was "pure and single eyed"; and the solemnity of the language which he uses in appealing to the public to judge between him and his malicious slanderer and persecutor, the Rev. Frances Gell, marks the strength and earnestness of his conviction that he had been deeply wronged. Mr. Gell must not imagine that he can without loss of reputation suffer the statements of such an accuser to pass unanswered. The expressed opinion of Dr. Wilson, Mr. Kennelly, and Mr. Justice Newton, that the pamphlet should have been suppressed, will not shelter him; for these gentlemen could not possibly know the rights of the story, and their sole reason for wishing the pamphlet not to be published must have been a fear lest Mr. White's injudicious candour might, by creating a scandal in the religious world, give occasion to the profane to scoff.

But, further, it is more especially incumbent upon Mr. Gell to attempt to refute the charges in question, because, departing from his own professed principles of conduct, he actually, after a great show of reverence for the dead, goes so far as to insinuate that Mr. White, "the pure and single-eyed," had been "soured" in temper by the "brooding solitude" and "harassing trials" of a missionary life, and consequently could not be trusted either to see or to state things rightly. Not content with suggesting that the lamented missionary could not distinguish between truth and falsehood, Mr. Gell next startles us with an assertion that the publication of this pamphlet of diseased fancies and false statements was the consequence of an intrigue directed against him by the Rev. Mr. Fenton of Poona, whose "personal enmity" he had had the misfortune to incur. As Mr. Gell informs us that he never saw the pamphlet till yesterday morning, this assertion must be mere guess work, and it serves very well to illustrate the hasty, illogical, and uncharitable turn of the man's mind. If it were true that Mr. Fenton had acted in the manner and from the motive described, what a delightful state of harmony and mutual good feeling must exist at present among the various preachers of the Gospel of peace and brotherly love in the Presidency of Bombay! But Mr. Fenton is well known to be, like the late Mr. Adam White, one of the quietest and most inoffensive men in the Presidency; whereas Mr. Gell, on the other hand, is—well, we won't be personal. Suffice it to say that, when Mr. Gell quarrels with two such men and stands accused by one of them of having acted a most base and treacherous part towards him, it will require something more than vehement self-assertion to convince the public that the late chaplain of Kirkee and present Editor of the *Times of India* has right on his side.

IN a private telegram to a firm in Bombay, dated Manchester, 25th May, 4 P. M., it is stated that "Denmark is to be dismembered with England's consent." We have no doubt that Denmark will be dismembered if England give her consent to the blotting out of that kingdom from the map of Europe; but the temper of the English people, now thoroughly roused to action, will certainly not suffer the Ministry to commit itself to anything so disgraceful. If the statement in the telegram be intended to mean that England and Germany have approved of some project for the settlement of the Schleswig Holstein difficulty, we would point out that the Conference, at its sitting on the 17th May, resolved to adjourn till the 28th May, so that it is impossible that any change can have taken place between the 18th and the 25th ult.

THE *Englishman* is glad to say that the latest accounts received of Mr. Beadon's health are favorable, though he had been suffering.

THE Secretary of State for India has (says the *Friend of India*) given his assent to the Whipping Act. "The news will cause no surprise to any but the British Indian Association, which may not understand how it has happened that Sir Charles Wood has paid more attention to hard facts than to purblind theories. This course, however, which an educated Bengallee may pronounce a weakness, is generally practised by British statesmen."

THE revised table of salutes for the Princes and Chiefs of India, published in the *Gazette*, has, it appears, (says the *Delhi Gazette*) occasioned considerable heartburning and some conversation. "The alterations between the present and the former salutes were rendered necessary by the various conduct, and the different attitudes displayed by the chiefs during the mutinies. Of course our old friend the Nana Sahib is absent as *non est inventus*, but it is curious to remember that it was the diminution in the number of his guns, as descendant of the Peishwa, which rankled in his bosom, and led to the atrocities of Cawnpore. Like the London special privilege only enjoyed by certain personages, of driving a carriage down Constitution-hill in Hyde Park through the Duke of Wellington gateway opposite Apsley House—the privilege of an extra gun is highly valued by the potentates of India. Of all who receive the Royal salute of twenty-one guns in India,* the Guicowar is the foremost chieftain in all European civilization and progress. There will probably not be much powder expended in saluting the last named Ruler until we know who succeeds to Cabul.

"Among those who receive nineteen guns, we are glad to see foremost our fair friend and gallant chieftainess the Begum of Bhopal, who has 'come to sad grief,' in her pilgrimage to Egypt and wishes herself back again heartily in the much-abused but well-protected Indian dominions. Among those who enjoy 17 guns it is with regret we perceive no promotion in the case of the Maharajah of Puttiala than whom none performed greater services, but the line we opine must be drawn somewhere, though the Nuwab Nazim of Moorshedabad (the Nazimut to be dropped hereafter) might well have been mulcted of two guns in favor of Puttiala—considering that he had been punished lately by banishment for one year from the Governor General's durbar. We do not care to go further, but remark that the Governors and Lieutenant Governors of provinces should certainly be allowed not less than ninteen guns. A little more fastidiousness about the reception given, and the dignities accorded to European potentates might be profitably shown. Most of our Governors care for none of these things, but that does not alter the expediency of the thing. Moreover, every Governor and Lieutenant Governor ought to be ex-officio Knight of the Star of India, even as the Viceroy and Governor General is always ex-officio Grand Master of the Order."

* Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.
The Guicowar.
—Nizam of Hydrabad.
—Maharajah of Mysore.
—Rajah of Nipal.
—Ameer of Cabul.

WE learn from the *New York Tribune* that the necessary arrangements for another attempt to lay a submarine telegraph between Ireland and North America have been made, and the Atlantic Telegraph Company are more sanguine than ever that the experiment to be undertaken in the spring of 1865 will be a complete success. By the time that the Atlantic Telegraph Company is ready for its grand enterprise, a second and entirely different line of telegraphic communication between Europe and America will approach, if not reach, its completion. This is the line running across Siberia, thence connecting with Russian America, thence passing through British Columbia, and ultimately reaching our Pacific States. The most difficult portion of this telegraph, that through Siberia, is now, according to a recent despatch, completed as far as Irkutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia. Mr. Collins, a citizen of the United States, to whom the Russian Government has given for a period of 36 years the exclusive right of working this telegraph through the Russian dominions, has now obtained from the British Government the right of way through British Columbia. The Western Union Telegraph Company of the United States are prepared to assume the construction of the line, and capitalists are ready to supply the money for carrying out the undertaking. It is intended to continue the telegraph northward along the western coast of British America to Behring's Straits, which will be crossed by a submarine cable 40 miles long thence along the coast of Artic Russia to the mouth of the Amoor River, at which point the Russian Government have agreed to meet the line and connect it with their own. The new line will be not far from 4,200 miles in extent, and, when completed, it will unite Europe, Asia, and America, principally by land.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

PONDICHERRY, 15TH JUNE.

Steamer *Alphee*, sailed for Madras.

MADRAS, 16TH JUNE.

Securities five and a half 16¼ premium.
Fives, six and a half premium.
Fours, 1¼ discount.
Document Bills 2¼s.
Dead weight £2 10s.
Light Freight, £3 10s.
Cotton £3 10s.
Interest on loans 9 per cent.
Money market easy.
40 inches Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 10-12.
Number 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 7-12.
Market very quiet for Shirtings and Yarns.

BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN L. C. BARTON has been appointed to act as Political Agent in Rewa Kanta.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates 3 per cent. on bills and loans.

HIS Excellency the Governor is expected at Poona *via* Sattara in a day or two.

IN consequence of the Moharram ending yesterday, no business of any public interest was transacted in either of the Police Offices.

MR. E. P. ROBERTSON, sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Broach received charge of the sub-division from J. N. White on the 30th ultimo.

WE understand that Mr. J. P. Green, Barrister-at-Law has been appointed Government professor of Law in room of the Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Hore resigned.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—A meeting of the Faculty of Law will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday the 22nd instant, at 4½ P. M.

A VERNACULAR contemporary states that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce intend to petition again to the Government regarding the present defective traffic arrangements of the G. I. P. Railway.

AT a special general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay which was held yesterday at the premises of the Bank at 11 o'clock forenoon Messrs. James Bevis and A. F. Wallace were unanimously elected auditors for the current year.

THE captain of the ship *Good Success*, from Calcutta, reports having experienced a severe gale of wind when in about 5 deg. N. lat. and 65 deg. E. longitude, which lasted from the 5th until the morning of the 11th instant. The barometer stood at 29-65, with a fearful sea running the whole time. The vessel narrowly escaped being dismasted.

"TROUBLES come not singly but in battalions," is an adage peculiarly applicable to Bombay just now. In addition to the strikes among the lascars, coolies, &c., the whole of the Municipal scavengers struck work on Tuesday for a higher rate of pay. So completely has the labour market got the upper hand of capital, that coolies are charging pretty much what they please. We are assured that the bamboo coolies who ply for hire at the Custom House are earning as much as Rs. 90 per month each!

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. A. B. Warden the Judge and Session Judge of Poona has been appointed to act as Judge of the High Court during the absence of the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine or until further orders.

Rao Bahadoor Janardhun Wassoodewjee, Principal Sudder Ameen Khandesh, who also acted for some time as a Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, has been appointed to act as Judge of the High Court during the absence of Hon'ble A. K. Forbes or until further orders.

BOMBAY MECHANIC'S INSTITUTION.—At a special meeting of the members held on Tuesday the 14th Instant at 5 p. m. in the institution premises over the Dockyard gate, in accordance with a Circular issued for registering the Institution under Act XXI of 1860. There were present.

Col. Ballard in the chair, Col. Kendall, Messrs. Macarthur, Bannerman, Savage, Brooks, and Harrychund Sudasewjee, (Secretary.)

The Secretary having read the Circular convening the meeting informed that the number of members who have sent their voting papers not being sufficient to get the Institution registered, it was proposed by Mr. Bannerman and seconded by Mr. Macarthur that the meeting be adjourned to 14th July 1864, in order to enable the members at out stations to send in their voting papers—carried.

GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.—Candidate Law Students of the session 1863-64 will be examined in *General Jurisprudence* on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 11 A. M., in the Elphinstone Institution, Esplanade. The Lectures for the Session 1864-65 will commence on Monday, the 20th instant, at 5 P. M. Applications for admission into the Candidate Law Class as paying students are to be made in writing to the Perry Professor, accompanied by Certificates of moral character from the Head of Applicants' last School or College.

WE learn that by the advice of Mr. Pranlall Mathooradass, one of the Deputy Educational Inspectors, the Raja of Morby intends to open a school for the education of females, and that he has already set apart a sum of rupees four thousand for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for the accommodation of the school. Mr. Pranlall is one of the most intelligent officers in the Educational Department, and he has done good for the people who are residing in the interior towns and villages.

AN interesting account is given in the *Bombay Gazette* of a journey made by a Mr. Latham by the Tigris route to England. He started out in the early part of 1862, and made for the Persian Gulf "to discover the practicability of the straightest way home, and which will eventually be the most expeditious, making it to Kurrachee 13 days 6½ hours out and 16 days 6 hours to Bombay, and thus avoiding the two great sides of a triangle that must now be traversed in coming by the Red Sea and Aden." This is the plan proposed:—"carry a line of railway, not from Scandiah as General Chesney proposes, but from Alexandretta (the ancient Iskanderoon) by the Bellan pass to this town, thence northward of Jaber Castle—General Chesney's *point de depart*—across the Euphrates at Birjik, the present line of communication with the Eastern provinces, and thence on by Orfah, Mardin, Nisibin, Moossul, Kirkook and Bagdad to Bussorah, from whence the communication with India would be completed by ocean steamers to Kurrachee."—*Friend of India.*

WE give a sample of Native English in the copies of two letters sent from a butcher in Berhampore to a customer, Mr. Rait. Both were addressed "To the great Honourable Rid, Esquire"—and they may be accepted as perfectly genuine:—"The humble butcher Nowkowry respectfully sheweth that for your honour has sent a good beef 1 Rump pleased to take it and to pay day labour of bearer Coolly and your obedient butcher shall ever pray.' "The humble butcher Nowkowry respectfully sheweth that your honour has sent a good piece of beef 1 Brisket 1 Rib pleased to take it and to pay day labour of Coolly and your butcher will not send in following weak any peice pleased to salt to this peice for other weak as your obedient butcher shall ever pray."—*Id.*

THE Kandeish Farming Company, a Bombay Joint Stockery, has been established for the purpose of applying the present improved modes of cultivation to the production of cotton, seeds, sugarcane, jute, indigo, and tobacco. The company has commenced operations on a farm containing about 3000 acres, with a capital of four lakhs and a half of rupees, divided into shares of Rs. 200 each. Companies similar to this will, we hope, become general in all parts of the country; through them steam ploughs and other advanced appliances will gradually displace the rude and primitive implements employed in the system of agriculture which for the last three thousand years has obtained in India, and as far as the efforts of the natives themselves are concerned would probably continue for three thousand years to come.—*Id.*

MORTUARY RETURN OF THE WEEK.—The public health has undergone very little change since the publication of the last report. Ninety-three deaths have occurred from cholera, while the deaths from fever are still more than double the mean rate of the past ten years. Subjoined is the tabulated statement:—

EUROPEANS:		**PARSEES:**	
Cholera	1	Cholera	1
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	5
Fever	1	Fever	5
Other diseases	2	Other diseases	10
Accident	3	**JEWS:**	
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Cholera	0
Cholera	0	Small-pox	2
Fever	0	Fever	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	0
Accident	0	**NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:**	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	0
Cholera	73	Small-pox	1
Small-pox	26	Fever	4
Fever	187	Other diseases	5
Measles	0	Accident	0
Other diseases	57	**NEGRO AFRICANS:**	
Accident & violence	6	Cholera	0
MUSSULMANS:		Small-pox	0
Cholera	6	Fever	1
Small-pox	11	Other diseases	1
Measles	0	**UNKNOWN RACES:**	
Fever	61	Cholera	12
Other diseases	17	Fever	5
Accident	1	Other diseases	2

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	93	80	Accident	10	4
Small-pox	45	15	Sexual system and child bearing	5	2
Measles	0	7	Tegumentary system	1	1
Fever	267	126	Leprosy	1	1
Cachexy	22	21	Dropsy	2	2
Nervous system	14	13	Other and unknown	0	0
Respiratory system	23	19			
Alimentary system	26	33			
Vascular system	0	0			

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TWENTY LACKS OF RUPEES IN 2000 SHARES OF 1000 RUPEES EACH. FIRST CALL 400 RUPEES (FOUR HUNDRED.)

Promoters.
H. Angelucie, Esq. French Consul.
A. Havenith, Esq. Messrs. H. Clason & Co.
Jules Siegfried, Esq. Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co.
Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Esq. Messrs. T. N. Wadia Sons & Co.
Solicitor.
W. H. Crawford, Esq.
Brokers.
Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co.
Bankers.
The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
Prospectus.

Commercial intercourse between Bombay and France has of late years very greatly increased, and is still increasing, up to the present time, and this Company has been promoted with the view to meet the requirements of this important branch of trade. A French Shipping Company launched in Bombay has decided advantages. Many Indian products are chargeable with heavy duties when imported into France in foreign bottoms, whilst in French ships the import duties on the same goods are on a much lower scale. It is manifest then, that a French ship in Bombay loading for a French port will command a much higher rate of freights *ceteris paribus* than an English vessel in the same circumstance.

The difference in duty thus chargeable on goods imported into France, in other than French ships, varies from £1 per ton on seeds and £2 per ton on coffee to £18 per ton on pepper, in favour of French ships, and it is to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded that the "*French Shipping Company*" is started. Experience shows that, as a rule, French ships in Bombay obtain higher rates of freights than English. Moreover port charges in France on foreign vessels are considerably heavier than on French vessels; and these facts taken in connection with the profit derivable from the differential duties in favour of the French flag above alluded to place a line of French ships plying regularly between India and France in a very favourable position, and give promise of realizing a handsome return on all capital expended.

The promoters are sanguine of the success of the undertaking, and they are assured that in France it will be hailed with satisfaction as tending to supply a much felt and annually increasing want.

A portion of the capital is reserved for subscribers in France.

Applications for shares should be addressed to Mesrs. Blay and Mackintosh, Ship Brokers, Church Gate Street.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

From CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R. E.
1st Assistant G. T. Survey of India in charge of Bombay party.
To the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT
in the Marine Department.

SURAT, 6th MAY 1864.

SIR,—I consider it my duty to the public to make the following report regarding the state of the coasting steamer *Lowjee Family*, in which I had the ill luck to take a passage from Bhownugger to Surat on the 3rd instant.

About 1-20 P. M. on the 4th we arrived off the Bar of the river Taptee, and, although a strong wind was blowing straight up the river (the direction in which we wanted to go) the steamer could not be made to alter her course, which was then at right angles to the direction of the wind. We therefore steamed on till, from fear of running aground, the engine and helm were reversed, under these circumstances the head was brought about 2 points nearer to our intended course, but when the engine was again turned ahead, we immediately returned to our original course. After various and repeated efforts to turn up the river, we anchored (in 6 fathoms) to prevent our being drifted out to sea by the falling tide. We had not long been at anchor, when it was found that the vessel was in a dangerously leaky state, and, directly the danger became apparent, all the Native passengers, with one or two exceptions, became so terrified that, instead of assisting to bale out the water, they preferred giving themselves up to despair, and calling on their different deities to send them help. Mr. Christie (sub-Assistant Great Trigonometrical Survey) called our servants, and we went ourselves into the engine room, when the water was knee deep, and assisted in the baleing to encourage the natives. When working hard we found we gained a little on the water, but most of us, having been more or less sea sick, had eaten but little, and consequently very soon got tired and faint. Meantime steam was being got to try and take advantage of the rising tide, but when the engine was turned ahead, I think 2 or 3 revolutions were the most that could be got out of it, so, the cable being cut we began to drift, it was said we were drifting towards Domus which was 10 miles off. About this time my tents and some other kit of mine and Mr. Christie's were thrown overboard to lighten the vessel, but as the wind just then was very strong, the water in the engine room was increasing in spite of all efforts, and at this juncture the master, who had been helping in the baleing, called me aside and said there was now no hope, and that therefore I, Mr. Christie, he and five or six others must get stealthily into the boat and save our lives. I of course told him that was not the correct thing to do, and I from that time stayed by the boat to see that no one attempted so to act, in obedience to the first law of nature. The Master then gave himself up to tears and to despair, telling me that I was the Captain, and whatever I ordered should be done. After which he laid down on the cabin skylight, and resigned all command both of himself and the steamer. At 2 A. M., we found we were in three fathoms water, on which I encouraged the native passengers (a great portion of whom were women, and several of them with infants) by telling them that if the steamer went to the bottom at that moment, we should be able to hold on by the masts and rigging. I also directed a raft to be made, and for this purpose the awning pole was being taken down, when we discovered the land not far off. The wind also at this time began to abate, and under these circumstances, every body took fresh courage and the baleing was continued until the engine room was empty. When the steamer had drifted close to the shore, which was about 2 miles from Domus and 1 mile from Dantee, we anchored, and when the tide went out she grounded, but the bottom being soft, and the vessel evenly trimmed, she settled down into the mud without heeling over, and soon after sunrise the water was only knee deep at her side, so the majority of the passengers came ashore, I came on to Surat and gave intelligence to the Agents, and measures are now being taken to bring the *Lowjee Family* to Surat.

I have perhaps entered into particulars which do not, strictly speaking, bear on the object of this report, but it is difficult to make the report complete without stating many collateral circumstances. My object is to make the fact known, that the *Lowjee Family* is plying between Bhownugger, Gogo and Surat, and that she is most unseaworthy. She leaks, she cannot be steered, she has no competent master, and her boats, in case of wreck, could not take away one half of the number of passengers which she is licensed to carry.

I must add, in justice to the master, that although all on board were under his orders, he is only a Parsee Agent who is nothing of a seaman, and therefore his conduct was only such as might be expected from any weak-minded native.

There is one circumstance which makes the above related event to be the more regretted, Mr. J. Donohoe Sub-Assistant Great Trigonometrical Survey, who started with us from Bhownugger, was taken ill on the morning of the 4th with cholera, and had we arrived in Surat by 3 P. M. which we ought to have done, his life, I believe, might have been saved, but having no medicines on board, he gradually sunk under the attack, and died at 6 P. M.

I have in this report mentioned the name of Mr. Christie, and having done so I think it right to add that his services were eminently useful, indeed I considered him the most energetic person on board, without exception.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
C. T. HAIG, R. E.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROADS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The suggestion made by your correspondent "Citizen," in your issue of to-day, to appropriate certain back roads in and about the Fort for cart traffic alone, leaving the main roads for passengers (both foot and carriage passengers) is so good that I cannot refrain from recommending the matter to the most serious attention of our acting Commissioner of Police, who I imagine must have a voice in arrangements affecting the convenience and comfort of the public.

Some of the roads in the Fort which have of late been principally used for the passage of carts, buggies, omnibuses, &c. are not sufficiently wide to admit of two carriages abreast of each other, yet strange to say it is no uncommon sight to see such roads literally blocked up by carts and other vehicles attempting to pass in opposite directions, and the noise and confusion as well as delay consequent upon the absence of any *method* or order are really terrific. Surely, if the interference of the police is often called in to abate such annoyances, there is every reason to believe that they have it in their power to move in the matter as suggested—and prevention is always better than cure.

Bombay, 16th June. MERCHANT.

RAOJEE SOUBADAR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The little trick of Mr. Raojee Dadaram, better known as Raojee Subadhar, appears to cause surprise as though it was something new. Raojee has tried his hand at the game before. About a year ago he sent two Police Peons and a chuprassee to arrest a man and carry him to his (Raojee's) house in the Fort. The man of course objected to go with them and sent for me. On my ascertaining under whose orders they were acting and that they had no warrant, I released the man and sent the Peons back with a little advice to Mr. Raojee which he was wise enough to take; at least I suppose so as he did not interfere with the man again.

As our new Commissioners are said to be hard-working men would it not be worth their trouble to enquire how far Raojee was interested in the supply of Road metal last season. How far he prevented the Commissioners getting a proper supply and what was Raojee's share of profit in the quantity supplied.

Raojee is reported to be worth more than a lack of Rupees, which appears a large sum to save from his pay though he has held good appointments.

Raojee Subadhar is a name far more potent amongst the greater portion of the population of Bombay than even Forjett Sahib, as very few natives would venture to pass Raojee without making the low bow.

A. S.

15th June 1864.

MR. GELL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As you do me the honour to introduce my name rather freely in your paper, and as I cannot use the columns of the *Times of India*, without very exceptional reasons, for my personal defence, because the publication of Editorial personalities is not in accordance with my notion of what is due to the public, I am sure you will afford me space in your columns to reply to your strictures.

You disapprove of what I have felt it my duty to do, and say, regarding the late Mr. Adam White. First in opposing certain portions of his conduct during his life, and then in publishing an earnest eulogium of him after his death. Your disapproval is founded on a pamphlet which I had never seen till I saw it this morning reproduced in your columns; and which contains a great deal that is quite new to me, including the whole of the proceedings of Government, with regard to the controversy which Mr. White had with Sir William Mansfield, about his public ministrations at Poorundhur. The writer of this pamphlet is dead. I respect his memory, and though differing widely from some of his views I always esteemed him, as a good, if sometimes a misguided man. But now, however completely I may be prepared to reply to his pamphlet, however easily I might bring forward facts, that would alter the view of the matter, I cannot and will not do so.

Death disarms me, for the dead could make no rejoinder and could not be convinced. To vindicate myself in matters which I could not touch without exposing the failings of the dead, is impossible. We may have wronged each other. But now all but admiration for his many excellencies is buried in his grave. Sincere respect for him, in his true missionary character, is not incompatible with the sternest opposition to acts of his, which may have seemed to me injudicious. This pamphlet betrays to me, what I was unconscious of, that my activity in protecting the soldiers under my care had hurt the feelings of an estimable man, to an extent difficult to understand till one remembers the brooding solitude of the missionary life, its harrasing trials, and souring tendency.

You say this pamphlet was circulated privately among Mr. White's friends four months before his death. I am informed that this is a mistake. Mr. White never saw a copy of it. It was sent to Mr. Hornsby for transmission to him, the very day he died. Mr. Hornsby, hearing of his death, prudently advised its suppression, on obvious grounds. The same desire was expressed by all Mr. White's friends in Bombay, including Mr. Bowen, Mr. Aitkin, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Justice Newton, Mr. Kennelly, and others. There were internal reasons enough why no friend of Mr. White's should wish the pamphlet to see the light; and these gentlemen intended, I understand, to present this view to the lamented missionary's executrix on her arrival in Bombay. But on her way she stopped at Poona; and there mentioned the matter to Mr. Fenton. This gentleman, whose enmity I have had the misfortune to incur, urged upon the grief-stricken widow that duty to her dead husband demanded the publication of it. Regardless of the injury it must do to Mr. White's high reputation a course was adopted which all will regret; and you, Sir, know best, whether the letter in your columns which called attention to this pamphlet a few days ago was from Poona or not.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. GELL.

Times of India, 16th June 1864.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I will thank you to give insertion to the following letter to Sir B. Frere'.

WARRANT OFFICER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE SIR H. B. E. FRERE, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—The Warrant Officers serving under your Government respectfully solicit permission to lay a brief statement of their case before your Excellency.

Many of our number have been advanced to the warrant grade from regimental staff appointments for what our superiors were pleased to term our 'merit,' &c. This advance is considered by many, and was considered by us, to correspond to the promotion of the line non-commissioned staff to the appointments of Quarter Master, &c. Unfortunately for us we were obliged very speedily to abandon all high notions of our new position; and to consider how we could provide for ourselves and for those dependant upon us the same degree of support we enjoyed in our inferior position. Yes, your Excellency, it is a fact that many of us as Warrant Officers have actually less of the necessaries of life than we had in our regiments as non-commissioned officers. Rations of approved quality were issued to us in our corps for a nominal sum; and if any extras were needed to add to our comfort the purchase of them did not by any means drain our purses. Now we are constrained to procure bread and meat, and of second rate qualities, which in this country means of very bad qualities; and if the members of our families happen to be numerous we are further constrained to procure less of them.

The education of our children in efficient regimental schools was not attended with any great outlay; but now it costs more than we can afford to pay, or is neglected altogether.

It is not necessary for us to lay before your Excellency any formal statement of our income and expenditure. Our superiors in different departments have already submitted them. We may, however, be permitted to observe that the prices of necessaries are rising so rapidly that what might have been a correct statement six, or even three, months ago, would now need revision and would show our hardships in a still stronger light.

Your Excellency cannot fail to observe, that we are very much in the position of paupers—being obliged to submit statements of insufficiency of the necessaries of life; and that we feel degraded by it; and moreover that it is in some respects a degradation to the Government we have the honour to serve.

Our special object just now in approaching your Excellency, and one to which we very earnestly, and most respectfully, call your Excellency's attention, is this:—The improvement of our condition rests almost entirely upon the action your Excellency may be pleased to take in the matter. The other Governments in India do not see that their Warrant Officers suffer as we do; and therefore they see no necessity for insisting upon an immediate improvement of their condition by the sanctioning authorities. Neither can the members of the Indian Council, whose knowledge of Western India extends over no matter how many years, be able to advise Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State of the present condition and urgent wants of a class, which never hitherto courted publicity, and now do it by constraint, and with no little feeling of degradation.

It plainly, then, rests upon your Excellency, whose local knowledge must be greater than that of any of the authorities referred to, and extends to the present moment, to take into early consideration the best means of alleviating our condition, and placing us on a footing corresponding in some degree to our position in the service, and to the rates of remuneration granted to others performing similar duties, and having similar responsibilities to ourselves, and above all to a position corresponding to our necessities.

And that your Excellency may be pleased to do so, is the prayer of W. O.

Bombay, 16th June.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It appears to me that some of the statements made by the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels in his address to the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay at the meeting held on the 9th instant, though very graciously received by those who required no arguments to convince them on a subject on which their minds were already made up, yet ought not to be allowed to pass without challenge, many of these statements being entirely inconsistant with facts generally known amongst the Banking community.

Mr. Cassels' first statement is that the Bank of Bombay has during the last few years been absolutely paralysed for want of Capital. This statement I must deny the correctness of. First, *generally*, that any well managed Bank *can* be paralysed for want of Capital, secondly, *particularly*, as regards the Bank of Bombay. That it *has been* paralysed and would have been brought to a *stand still*, but for the forbearance of depositors and extraneous assistance, is well known. But has this arisen from want of capital, or from sad mismanagement?

Does Mr. Cassels mean to say, that if he has to meet bills on a certain date, and if instead of reserving funds to do so he lends these funds out to gain a trifling interest, and thus becomes unable to meet his engagements, he can then lay the fault on his want of capital? What a very strong *à fortiori* case it becomes with a Bank, holding large deposits at call!

I should like much to see a statement of the investment of the funds of the Bank in October and November 1863!

Perhaps the best argument Mr. Cassels could have brought forward to prove the insufficiency of the Bank's Capital is the fact of its having recently adopted the practice of receiving deposits at interest, a practice which when adopted by the Bank of England some years ago in regard to a large deposit of the East India Company was very severely commented upon. However, whether right or wrong in principle for the Bank to share its profits with others, this was the best argument Mr. Cassels could have brought forward, as it shows the power of the Bank to employ a larger Capital than even its Capital as increased in January last.

Mr. Cassels as a second argument brought forward the Bank of Bengal and hoped the Bank of Bombay would follow its example in doubling its Capital. Now as the Bank of Bombay doubled its Capital in January last, it seems to me that it has already *set the example*, and certainly it would have appeared desirable to have waited to see the effect of this measure and not to have determined so hastily that a second doubling was necessary, such a very unusual state of the money market as that of the last six months not being a fair criterion.

A third argument of Mr. Cassels is that the whole paid up Capital of the Bank is absorbed by its present branches. Now this seems rather a strange circumstance. The paid up Capital amounts to Rs. 104,50,000 according to the last statement published in the *Bombay Gazette*, the loans, credits, and bills discounted, stand at Rs. 108,02,261. It does seem extraordinary that the amount employed at the branches should exceed by 30 lakhs or so the amount employed at the Head Office.

At the Branches according to the same statement the notes and cash exceed the deposits by about 4 Lakhs, while without taking into account the General Treasury Balance, which may be withdrawn at any moment, the deposits at the Head Office exceed the cash and currency notes by upwards of 60 lakhs; this brief analysis makes Mr. Cassels' statement difficult to understand.

If the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels is desirous of introducing an enlightened system of Finance into the Presidency by the Agency of the Bank of Bombay, the Bank to use a homely expression must certainly begin at home; nor will the Bank, however large its capital, be less liable to the unfortunate attacks of paralysis, which it has generally laboured under in any monetary pressure, until the Directors look more to *credit* than to temporary gains by interest, and keep their funds well in hand at all times, so as not to be overtaken by a crisis in the Money Market, without having a large sum reserved to provide against all emergencies.

Private Bankers who cannot look for extraneous assistance, or the forbearance of depositors, are obliged to depend upon themselves and to sacrifice some gains for what is of far greater importance, their Credit, which should be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion.

Can the Bank of Bombay lay claim to any such credit?

Bombay, 16th June 1864. BANKER.

HONORE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As you gave admission to "Brito's" letter in your issue of the 31st May, I trust you will be good enough to publish my answer to it, addressed to the Editor of the *Times of India*.—I am, &c.

THE HONORE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—I observe in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 31st May, with a perusal of which I have been favored by a friend, a contradiction by "Brito" of a rumour with regard to the disposal of Land in the Goanese territory, which I mentioned in my letter to you of the 19th May. The letter in which that contradiction appears is the production evidently of a genius, one of great literary and general ability, whose desire to set right your unfortunate correspondent will not allow him merely to confine himself to the real subject in hand. Not content with contradicting the rumour, of the truth of which your correspondent did not vouch, he has undertaken to criticise the literary merits of your correspondent's letter, and the manner in which he has done so is almost inconsistent with the character of greatness, which is generally merciful. But "Brito," who furnishes an exception to the rule, is not merciful.

It frequently happens that things which are easy of understanding to ordinary mortals and children are utterly beneath the comprehension of genius. So "Brito" asks the editor of the *Gazette*:—"What is a rumour from an honest quarter?" "Rumour" perhaps requires definition, or perchance "Brito" (and many other geniuses fail in the same way) cannot understand what "honest" means? If the Editor of the *Gazette* cannot help him, "Brito" may perchance find an indication of the meaning I intended to convey, in a dictionary of the English language.

"Brito" quotes your correspondent's letter:—"The Goanese government have received orders from their authorities," and cleverly adds, "What? Where? Whose?" There is a depth of wisdom in the interrogations that every one may not be able to see. Your correspondent intended to write, if he did not, "home authorities." The accidental omission and the meaning would have been plain to any ordinary mortal. Quoting further, from your correspondent's letter, "whether the rumour is true or not I cannot tell. It may possibly arise from the opponents of the present government," he asks, "Bless us! hasn't the writer just vouched for the 'honesty' of the quarter where the rumour arose?" Here again genius has lifted "Brito" above the comprehension of what ordinary mortals would at once have understood. Your correspondent did *not* vouch for the "honesty" of the "quarter" whence the rumour *arose*. He merely vouched for the honesty of the quarter whence the rumour *reached him*. From the following sentence "but the very existence of such opponents, and the fact that they are few in number, (and "Brito" asks, "in what else could they be few." ?) tend to point to some grain of truth at least in the rumour"—from this sentence our talented literary critic deduces the fact that, "verily the logic and the wisdom of this correspondent are upon a par with the purity of his style" !!!!

If we hear that two persons have met and fought, surely we would be more apt to believe the truth of the rumour if we were previously aware of the existence between them of a bitter enmity. If we hear that two persons previously on bad terms have openly quarrelled, what more natural and logical than to say, "Ah, very likely, they were never good friends." "Brito" informs us, with much purity of style, and elegance of language that, "the alleged rumour is at the best, silly, idle, unfounded *Honore gup*." The news was not from Honore at all, it was from the Goanese territory. I believe it to be true that the people have petitioned against the further admission of foreign settlers, and I suppose every one knows that a far from friendly feeling exists between the people of the territory and the foreign settlers—of which the rumour I mentioned, even if untrue, is certainly significant. Nay, "Brito" himself acknowledges that the "system" was in danger and danger of the kind does not blow over in a moment. It is not likely that every Governor of the Goanese territory will be so enlightened, so friendly to foreign settlers, as the present, who is at the least essentially a gentleman, although it is doubtful whether it is statesmen-like to afford to foreigners greater facilities than to the natural born subjects for accumulating (and carrying off to spend in other lands) wealth in the territory he governs.

"Brito" concludes "Let no man, above all no Doctor, after this trust to the honesty or 'good information' of a 'quarter' at least not until he has had an antopsy of the section. It may turn rotten in his hands." It is truly said, that genius has flights which ordinary mortals can hardly understand. Some of Tennyson's imaginative pieces require much thought to elicit their beauties or understand their metaphors, but no thought of your correspondent's will ever suffice to lay bare the meaning hid deep in these concluding words of "Brito."

Some men are so combative that rather than not fight (and indeed they generally prefer an antagonist, who cannot return their blows) they will make for themselves a lay figure for an enemy, and raise it after it has fallen beneath their blows, to knock it down again. Any one who reads the paragraph in your correspondent's letter, which "Brito" so vigorously chastises, with the simple meaning attached to it that the words bear, will be convinced that "Brito" has stuffed a figure in the likeness of his enemy, for an opponent. He has, in a most scientific and pure style, knocked it down once to his own satisfaction; will he raise it up, and try it again? "Brito" has the consummate impertinence (purity of address!) to associate without any given authority your correspondent with the name of Doctor Phineas Macleod Ross. To leave out of question the *extremely* bad taste that dictated such an attempt, especially as "Brito" wrote under a "nom de guerre"—the impudence of it is sufficient to justify further notice.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Honore, 6th June.

BENGAL.

As the Branch Railway from Nulhatee to Azimgunge on the Bhagiruttee continues its work, all the advantages and deficiencies of the system on which it is constructed become more patent every day. It is now plainly seen that, while the effort to make a Railway with a light line and rolling-stock is successful, the plan has been pushed in the present instance to the utmost verge of economy. The thin sleepers, light rails, and narrow guage of the Nulhatee line are unable to bear the traffic which passes over them; the last being accompanied by the great disadvantage of an entire change of carriages, at a station totally unprovided for the protection of the goods shifted from line to line. The carriages have been badly made; none of the venetians will shut; many of the seats are broken; and after a northwester the roofs leak like a sieve. The engines on the line are short and jump perpetually. The recent accident compelled the removal of the upper ties for third-class passengers, it being evident that the carriages, which project far over the rails, were top-heavy. Notwithstanding these defects, with a single passenger-train, and one for goods, travelling daily each way, the line receives some three hundred rupees a day: this sum on a capital of £70,000 produces a gross income of not less than thirteen per cent.: or allowing two-fifths for working expenses a net profit of eight per cent. In all future lines of this kind the various works will be made of greater strength, and the ordinary Indian guage will be preserved. Mr. Wilson still hopes to get the Darjeeling line and to carry it through Krishnagur and Berhampore: for though the Governor General decided it was to commence opposite to Kooshtee, it is believed by engineers that the constant floods over the low tracts of Eastern Dinagepore and Rajshye, will compel them to construct the line farther west on the line already described in these pages.—*Friend of India, June 9.*

THERE is a proposal before the public to construct a capacious wet dock for Calcutta, and a quay wall opposite the Custom House and adjacent warehouses. The assistance of the local Government is necessary for the success of the work, and some correspondence before us shows that it has been applied for, though it has not yet been given. The works are estimated to cost about a million sterling. It is an important proposal; and if the Bengal Government had not gone too far in an equally important one to recede honourably, it would probably have received more attention than seems to have been bestowed on it hithero. But while the Mutlah is *prevented* from being a success by the local Government, of what use would it be for it to take up another undertaking similar in character? It only shows how very necessary it is that the Government should come to a determination one way or the other, for at present it is impossible to carry out any design for the relief of the trade of the port. And the Hooghly itself gets worse and worse, so that the inactivity of the Government is as unintelligible as it is inconsistent and mischievous.—*Id.*

MESSRS. KEES and Gibbs of Cuddalore, made some experiments in cotton growing, the results of which have been published in a recent number of the *Gazette of India*. The species experimented on were the Peruvian, the Egyptian, and the Sea Island. In the case of the Peruvian the seeds germinated between the third and seventh day, the young plants were transplanted when about six weeks old, and when four months old they blossomed and podded, two blossoms and pods however only coming to perfection. At seven months old, and again at ten months, they blossomed, but not a single pod arrived at maturity. After this the plants were reduced in size by cutting, and flowered for the fourth time, on which occasion the blossoms and pods looked promising. The staple of this description is described as long, and apparently fine. The Egyptian seed sown on the 20th June was transplanted on the 15th July in soil in the vicinity of the sea, and impregnated with saline matter which did not appear to act injuriously. A high tide, however, destroyed all the crop when in full blossom, with the exception of some plants which the water did not reach. The Egyptian species is described as weak, and not standing the sun well. The Sea Island cotton was the most successful of all, the plants thriving well, and attaining a height of six feet. They are scarcely affected by the sun, and when six months old require watering only twice a month. They yield almost continuously, and are in full bearing four months in the year.—*Id.*

MR. H. C. ROSS JOHNSON was riding one day last month, by the side of his wife, in the pleasent station of Mussoorie. A person named Trotter galloped by on his wife's side—the *left* side, and consequently the wrong one, although there was scarcely room for him to pass. Mr. Ross remonstrated. Mr. Trotter responded by inviting him to go and be——the reverse of blessed. He also called him a "pussillanimous cur" and other names which sound hard, especially when used before one's own wife. This is Mr. Johnson's account. Mr. Trotter tells a different story. He owns, however, that he called Mr. Johnson a liar and a snob, which was certainly not putting too fine a point on the matter. Mr. Johnson, as a barrister, addressed the Court, and seems to have used the words "your honour, and your lordship." The Court didn't like this, and threatened to fine Mr. Johnson—who, however, explained that he was "in the habit of addressing Courts of all descriptions, and the words had escaped him unintentionally." The case dragged on to a greater length than would be pleasant to follow, and eventually the Court deferred judgment. This incident, has at any rate given the local papers something to talk about besides "rosy bowers" and "poets' dreamy mood."—*Id.*

SIND.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—We are given to understand, that the Coast and River Steam Navigation Company are about running their vessels on the Bombay and Kurrachee line; this will give us regular weekly communication with the Presidency, and thus prove a great convenience to travellers and the Mercantile community, which, whenever it can do so, invariably employs steamers for the conveyance of its goods, excepting such as are of very little value indeed, and cannot stand a heavy charge for freight.—*Our Paper, June 10.*

DESERTERS.—On Sunday morning last, three men, one belonging to the 1st Madras Regiment of Fusiliers, and two to the 89th, came into Kurrachee by the train; the first of these gave himself up to Captain Helme, of the 89th, and also furnished information concerning the others, who were apprehended by sub-conductor Crow, and schoolmaster serjeant Steins, on board a vessel bound home. The men's names are Coffey, Adams, and Shell. The man of the Fusiliers has been absent from his regiment for the last four years, those of the 89th about six weeks.—*Id.*

ON DIT.—We have learned on what may be considered very reliable authority, that Mr. J. D. Inverarity is obliged to proceed to England, on sick leave, and that Mr. Samuel Mansfield, Commissioner in Sind, will go to Bombay, to take up the vacant seat in Council. Mr. Hart is to be our next ruler; a gentleman who is known to many among us, and who stands high in public estimation.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IT has given us very great satisfaction to learn, that Mr. Freeman's appeal to Sir George Couper, the Judicial Commissioner, *in re* Baboo Dukinarunjun, for riot and assault, has resulted in the quashing of the entire proceedings of the City Magistrate, Major Chamberlain, who tried, the case, as we then unhesitatingly asserted, in a spirit of the most culpable partiality for the defendant. The Judicial Commissioner, in ordering a new trial, has distinctly given it as his opinion, that *the offence of rioting with armed retainers was committed*. And this after the Commissioner, Colonel Barrow's confirmation of Major Chamberlain's most preposterous judgment. We insist that the violence done to justice, and the wrong to the complainant in that most diabolical case, demand the dismissal of Major Chamberlain, and the disgrace of Baboo Dukinarunjun; and we now look upon both of these contingencies as imminently probable.

We are also informed that it is most confidently expected in Oudh, that a Commission will shortly be appointed by the Governor General to investigate "into the circumstances under which each and all of the talookdaree *sunnuds* have been granted." For more than two years have we been calling for an enquiry of this nature unaided, and unsupported by our contemporaries, have we been battling against that pernicious system y'clept Talookdaree, in Oudh, and the mischievous consequences which have been constantly resulting from it; but the influence of the local govern-

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ment—so deeply interested in keeping up the pompous sham—with the supreme government has been greater than ours, until it has at length been found that, between that arch-schemer, Baboo Dukinarunjun, and his infatuated patron, Mr. Wingfield, they have, if not actually ruined the agricultural prosperity of the provinces, at least impoverished the ryots in view to enriching the talookdars, and altogether brought the administration into a state of such utter disrepute and disrespect that, unless the Governor General does quickly and imperatively look into matters, Oudh for the iniquities of its local rulers will soon become more famous than it was even in the time of its kings. We shall have more to say on this subject shortly.—*Allahabad Observer, June* 11.

FARMING COMPANIES IN INDIA.

(From the Madras Times.)

Farming is generally supposed to be a losing speculation, but then that is in Great Britain where land is 5, 6 and 7 pounds an acre, and the unhappy gentleman Farmer, finds his rent so high that although he can carry on pretty fairly in fine weather, a bad season causes a fearful debit in his accounts. We are acquainted with a gentleman residing in the south of Ireland over whose emerald pastures and rich corn fields we have often strolled of a fine summer evening, and we remember with a pleasure several of the milky mothers of the herd that he pointed out to us as giving so many quarts of milk, Irish butter, and L. S. D. per diem. We admired, and often complimented him upon his tillage, but were surprised to hear a very indifferent opinion upon its money bringing capabilities—"live stock, milk and butter" he said, "pays better than anything, and these"—we were standing close to his model pygstys, "these are invaluable. There!" he continued, stirring up with his thistle cutter a portly sow who loved her Lord evidently. "There! I have christened her Old Cent per Cent!" a pleasant name truly, and one that must ring delightfully in the ears of the Bombay speculators. For it appears that those gentlemen according to their own Press are ventilating the most extravagant projects with the greatest possible amount of success. We would give them a hint for a new speculation, which if it did not fill their pockets would undoubtedly be of advantage to the general public. Let them form a Company, "Limited" of course, with a fair capital. Let them take a suitable and extensive tract of Land upon their own Hills or upon ours. Let them import a good class of animals from England or elsewhere as a breeding stock, then let them erect proper buildings for the manufacture of preserved provisions, and "fly presto?" they can undersell the English trade by fifty per cent. Upon hams and bacon alone they might reap an enormous profit. There is no reason whatever why, with proper attention, India should not produce these articles as good as the English or Irish, and at one half the cost. Beef, mutton and milk, all so largely consumed on board home-going ships, might also be supplied cheaper than the same ships could obtain them in England. Of vegetables they might grow any amount required, and game even would not form an unimportant item in the Company's returns. Who has seen an Indian tank swarming with myriads of ducks, snipe and other water-fowl that has not longed "to pot," these gifts of nature, not with a gun but with the more lucrative tin and sawder at three rupees per tin. We positively feel our mouth watering when we think of the luxuries this "Indian Farm Company, Limited" might give us at a reasonable price. The neediest of us might enjoy a rasher of bacon for breakfast at English cost. Ham would no longer be costly by the coin rupee and some annas placed before its ruddy weight in lbs. For dinner we could have, (of course the Company would only employ the very best cooks,) minced collops, ox cheek and vegetables, spiced ox tongues, veal with vegetables, pork pies, dessicated milk and butter in firkins, to say nothing of game and mushrooms, the whole to be washed down with beer of the Company's own brewing. Really, as we warm to the subject, we half regret making our speculation public, if it had been the 24th of December we should have lauded our generosity in making the readers of the *Madras Times* a Xmas present, but as it is unhappily broiling June, we will say to the Bombay stags, bulls, bears, and lame ducks, now is your time! Turn the keen edged blade that stabs behind Railway scrip and Bank documents into the peaceful ploughshare. Exchange the feverish turmoil of the Chamber of Commerce for the lowing of the oxen, and the grunts of pigs that pay! Plant carrots instead of other "plants," and finally receive the thanks of the Europe, article-loving portion of the Indian public. In conclusion we are bound to confess that we believe our speculation is not altogether original. We are aware that some Calcutta firm or firms, have farms of their own, and how well they might make these farms pay, we know from the fact, that not long ago we could not, through our Agents, obtain a Bengal hump for love or money in all London. However, individual enterprize is but an atmospheric line to the great junction of provisions and profit that we offer to Bombay. We "down South" have long been nick-named benighted, and we don't deny that there is some reason for the epithet. But we seriously ask Bombay whether they have ever invented any Utopian scheme bearing upon its features such probable elements of success as ours. We pause for a reply, as will doubtless also numbers of future shareholders.

THE LOCAL ARMY.

(From the Madras Times.)

We wish again to direct the attention of the "Locals" to Sir Charles Wood's proceedings in the House of Commons. If they will read the report of the discussion on the Indian Army grievances, which came off in the House on the 12th ultimo, and is published in the home papers of the 18th idem, they will observe that notwithstanding the very strong case in favor of the "Locals" made out by Captain Jervis, Sir De Lacy Evans, and Colonel Sykes, Sir Charles Wood still hesitates to grant redress. With skilful plausibility the Secretary of State tries to delude his hearers! He admits the English Army is entitled to justice, (many thanks to him!) and not only to that, but to liberal, generous and handsome treatment!! He would be dreadfully pained if the least injustice were done to a single officer. He wishes the world to believe that he is the kindest hearted statesman in existence! Then he goes on to assert that the "Locals" have *no* grievance! He feels the most profound pity for the ill-informed and prejudiced people who think they have, but of course he is in a better position to be better informed, and though naturally biassed in favour of the "Locals," he sees clearly they have not been in the least injured? He is bound however to respect the opinion of the Royal Commissioners, who have reported that the "Locals" have grievances, and he will redress some of those pointed out by them. The house however must not be surprised if he is obstinate, and will not believe that black is black, however clearly that may be proved, for is he not determined not to be convinced, and has he not said so over and over again? What can be a clearer proof of the soundness and impartiality of the judgment arrived at, than its being often reiterated!! But, to try and appease some of the unaccountable, angry, mutinous feelings boiling up around him, and to counteract the present disbelief in the good faith of Government which might spread baneful influence in more dangerous quarters, he means to concede *something*, just a little. He will try to discover the smallest concession that will suffice for the very small number of men who are clamouring!

The "Locals" should treasure this speech of Sir Charles Wood in their minds, and on every needful occasion act with the utmost vigour. He acknowledges he is obstinate, and we should be much obliged to him for the confession—though perhaps it was a little superfluous! He may obstinately remain of the same opinion to the last day of his life, and welcome, but the Army should cause him to redress its admitted grievances nevertheless. The aggrieved Officers need not concern themselves about his opinion, so long as they have the Houses of Parliament believing in the existence of their wrongs. Respectful appeals to the Houses will, we trust, completely overcome the effects of the obstinacy of India's tried and benevolent friend Sir Charles Wood. Every "Local" who has been superseded by a Staff Corps Officer and has not yet petitioned, should now petition for redress, stating distinctly that he has a right to prior promotion, and that if that is not conceded then he has a right to claim that the Staff Corps Officer's promotion be cancelled.

Setting aside for the present, the question whether officers of the Indian Army are or are not, *legally* entitled to promotion by Regimental seniority only, supersession by the Staff Corps officers is at all events now admitted to be *a departure from the Parliamentary guarantee*, and therefore the Houses are pledged to remedy that grievance. Sir Charles Wood admits that it is in his power to remedy and prevent supersession in the Indian Army, by promoting *all* Indian Officers under similar rules, or by cancelling Staff Corps promotions and replacing the Officers in their old positions. He says it is *very difficult*—he might have said *impossible*—to remedy supersession in any other way. The first plan Sir Charles Wood says he is unable to carry out, because Officers of the Line Regiments (old as well as new of course) would grumble at being superseded by all Indian Officers. His reasoning is peculiar. By his own showing, all Officers in the Staff Corps supersede Line Officers, and though the number of Staff Corps Officers is very large, no Line Officer has complained. If however, he increases the number of Officers in the Staff Corps (putting all Indian Officers on the same footing) by 20 or 30 per cent., the Line Officers will complain!! The second plan of remedying grievances Sir Charles Wood says "he must hesitate before adopting." The "Locals" should therefore use some pressure to put an end to this hesitation. If there is really no other way of *completely* redressing the grievances they are suffering from the Staff Corps must be broken up; for supersession, in a service constituted as ours is, should not be tolerated. The supersession going on now, is in effect *even worse to the officers* than they would suffer from it they had been brought to Court Martial for "disgraceful conduct!" For example, we will suppose that a Captain of 22 years service in a regiment, tolerably high up in his Corps and in the gradation list of his Presidency, were guilty of some "disgraceful conduct." He would be brought to Court Martial, and being convicted would probably be placed at the bottom of the list of the Captains in his regiment. He would still however be senior to the Lieutenants in his regiment, and to those on the gradation list. But the operation of the Staff Corps Rules on a "Local" Captain high up on the List, is even worse than the sentence of the Court Martial, for he is in effect *reduced to a lower grade*; because the one or two senior *Lieutenants* of 20 years service, in his Regiment being Captains in the Staff Corps, are promoted to Major over his head. So also in the gradation list of the Presidency; Lieutenants, his juniors, going over his head affect him in the same way as if in fact he had been brought to a Court Martial, and sentenced to be *reduced to a lower grade*, for he is *below* them!!

We feel convinced that if the Houses of Parliament fail to see full and complete justice done to the Indian Army, the "Locals" will still have a *certain* remedy in their hands by placing two cases in the hands of the Lawyers;—one of Regimental and the other of Army supersession. A subscription will have to be got up to purchase two life annuities to be settled on the two Officers should they come to grief, and we trust if the army is thus to fight it out in the Law Courts, there will be no want of funds. A monthly subscription for a certain time from all Locals, would be the best way of raising the money. We will hope however, that Sir Charles Wood will not oblige officers to proceed thus far. The Press in England has taken up the matter, and the House of Commons is also exerting itself and we hope for the best it is well however to be prepared for the worst, and Locals should constantly be on the watch. They should petition without the loss of a day, and subscribe also—doing each through the Secretary at 13 King Street, St. James's. It may be said that this presoure will deprive a large number of Officers of their present and prospective promotion without benefiting the army generally, and that is scarcely a desirable end to gain. This is more sophistry, such as Sir Charles Wood is fond of dealing in. The "Locals" should collectively gain, even by the breaking up of the Staff Corps. There are several steps now withheld from them that would be given, such as the Lieut. Colonel's steps, and those of Officers transferred to the Line. A great many retirements also would doubtless immediately take place. Then again, all officers faring alike, it would be the interest of one and all to subscribe and purchase out seniors. The money hitherto spent in purchasing, would wholly or in part return into the pockets of those who invested it with a view to increasing the value of their Commissions, instead of being utterly lost to them, as is the case now. Last, not least, all those who have been supersded, will regain their old positions.

ORIENTALISM IN IRELAND.

(From the Spectator.)

Ireland is the land of odd stories, but we do not remember one quite so odd as that reported in Monday's *Times*. Mr. Penrose, a "gentleman of means" residing in Waterford, had an old servant of sixty named Larry Keown. This man was found dead near the house, and so suspicious were some of the circumstances, that Mr. Penrose was arrested pending the Coroner's inquiry. The investigation liberated him, but it brought out a state of affairs such as is not often found to exist in the British Islands. A female servant deposed that whenever Mr. Penrose came home drunk he was accustomed to threaten his servants, that he had beaten her twice, and used to grasp Larry by the throat trying to choke him with his own neckerchief, that he had twice knocked him down and beat him severely, and would when drunk say that he must kill them for they were too old to be of use, although all the while he seemed to have a fancy for the old man. All this while Larry neither left him, nor sued him nor took any steps to defend himself except leaving off his collar and necktie lest Mr. Penrose "should choke him." At last, on the 4th inst., the master came home "very cross" and hallooed for the servants, but they were so frightened that they hid themselves under a tree. Mr. Penrose not seeing them instantly adopted the slaveowner's expedient, and let out the dog, and Larry and the woman in utter terror ran into the coalhole, where they concealed themselves for two hours. Larry then went out, and next day was found dead, probably from disease of the heart accelerated by excessive excitement. This testimony was given without the slightest malice. Indeed, it saved Mr. Penrose, for it accounted for the body being found without necktie, and the necktie being in the house, and the witness asserted, apparently voluntarily, that Mr. Penrose was when sober a very good-humoured man. Mr. Penrose, who was examined, did not refute the account, which seems to be accepted in the locality as true, and indicates at least one of the many social distinctions between Ireland and Great Britain. Throughout the relations thus described there is the stamp of, so to speak, Oriental feeling. The servants evidently did not regard the master's outrages as outrages, or indeed misconduct at all, but simply as events, disagreeable events, but no more reasons for quitting him than a series of headaches might have been. Indeed they hardly thought they affected the master's character, for "he was a good-tempered man when sober." His violence was not part of his character, but simply a liability, something like a habit of illness which involved trouble to the household. When Larry was throttled, the idea which occurred to him was not to give warning or to resist, but to leave off wearing his neckcloth, so that there should be nothing to throttle him with. When his master appeared dangerous, he fled, but he would have returned when the spasm had passed as if nothing had occurred. Neither the English democratic instinct nor the English feeling of self-respect existed in him any more than in a Hindoo. A Hindoo will not as a rule bear to be struck, partly from a feeling of honour, partly because of an abhorrence of brutal violence; but he will endure injuries and continue to maintain relations with the man who inflicts them which would drive an Englishman frantic. On the other hand, Mr. Penrose obviously never thought of dismissing his servants. It seems to have been his feeling that they were dependents, with just as much right to be there as he had,—members, in fact, of his family, to be put up with, as George Elliot says, like his own features. So when sober he was tolerant, and when drunk talked of killing them as the only way to rid himself of their presence. The mere relation by contract which is becoming universal in England never struck either side as existing, but in its place was a bond which bound the master not to dismiss and the servant to evade rather than resist oppression. How are English laws, which always presuppose that the wronged desires to be righted, to be made to suit such people? They are not inferior because they are so different, but the difference ought to be acknowledged. Clannishness has its root in some of the finest feelings of man; but you cannot govern men who are clannish as you govern men who will individually fight a crowd, and who regard support from that crowd as almost interference.

It is just the same with the tenure. The Englishman tries as much as he can to make his tenure matter of contract. He cannot quite effect it because political influence and county "weight" are so exceedingly valuable to the landlord; but he does all he can, and every day sees a new advance in the same direction. But the Irish tenant will not have it made a matter of contract. He is not particular about rent, does not think the owner very cruel in taking more than the land can fairly be made to yield, expects him to exact all he can get in any way he can, but he will not bear to be evicted. The master is owner and the cottier tenant, and they are always to continue so. If the tenant cannot pay he expects to have time, and if the seasons are very favourable a sudden demand for extra money seems to him only a catastrophe, not an injustice. There is not, we believe, a barony in South Ireland where the peasants would not rather be liable to sudden "cesses," extra demands because the landlord wanted money for a marriage, or a dower, or any visible need, than pay regular moderate rents with eviction as the penalty of failure. That is just the Bengalee feeling. A rice-tiller of the Delta will put up with any number of incidental oppressions, will pay two or three illegal and heavy demands in the course of five years, will suffer assaults and see his house fired, and here abuse addressed to his wife without particularly hating his zemindar, but the moment there is talk of eviction he resists to the last. The order of nature is in his judgment disturbed, and all bonds are at an end. No Irish cottier attends meetings called to protest against rents or shoots his landlord because his barns are out of order, or writes threatening letters because game accumulates till crops are destroyed. The injury which rouses him to madness is eviction, even though the land he quits yielded less to himself than he would earn with less toil as a day labourer. To a population imbued with these feelings we apply a simple and in itself very just law, that a tenant shall keep his engagements or go, but which happens to be the one system which jars with the hereditary ideas of the people. The English system is just, and the Oriental system is fair, but the application of one to a people imbued with a belief in the other produces the disarray we see.

It is just the same with the administration of justice. The Englishman supposes that as everybody likes justice everybody will help to do justice, and arranges his criminal machinery upon that hypothesis—appoints, for example, about one-third the number of policemen who would otherwise be necessary, and limits their powers all he can. The Oriental also likes justice but it must be done without any help from him. Unless moved by a personal wrong he will neither complain nor afford any assistance to a complainant, nor tell the police anything nor give anything like clear evidence, and Government is compelled either to make the police a real and too strong power as it does in the Punjaub, or let justice take care of itself, as it does in Bengal, either to keep up a spy machinery as it does in Bombay, or leave crime undetected as in Madras. The Irishman entertains just the same feeling as the Oriental. No village in Tipperary expects Government not to hunt down the distiller of illicit whisky, but then nobody is going to help Government in doing it. Let it hunt as best it can, and the very man who once enrolled in the police force does his duty admirably would see a still at work for a twelvemonth without ever telling a policeman. He would not, even if he sold taxed whisky himself, and were half ruined by the competition. Yet from a population thus actuated the Government demands every kind of help, help to the police, help in the witness box, help on juries, help in the execution of decrees. Of course the system breaks down, just as the French system would in England, because it would be at variance with sentiments which, being the growth of centuries, are stronger than any arguments or any fear of superior force. The lower Irishman, though in many respects a finer nature than an Englishman—he can forgive, for example, and has no caste hatred, and can endure without being sullen—is still on many sides of his character an Oriental, and if we could only recognize that fact and govern in accordance with his ides, instead of adhering so blindly to our own, the temper of Ireland might be a little less the opprobrium of English administration.

THE PRUSSIAN CONFISCATIONS IN JUTLAND.

In the House of Lords on the 15th ultimo, the Earl of Ellenborough said.—I rise to put a question to the noble earl the Secretary for Foreign Affairs as to the understanding the Conference may have come to with respect to the collection of the war contributions imposed upon Jutland. The excessive amount of the contributions and the extreme severity with which they have been collected—(loud cries of "Hear, hear")—have produced a painful impression, and have added greatly to the indignation which must always accompany the recollection of the bombardment of Sonderborg. I should do injustice to the noble earl if I did not believe that he entirely participates in the general feeling on the subject. We shall very ill judge of this conduct of Prussia with regard to these contributions in Jutland, if we do not take into consideration the circumstances of that country. It is not a wealthy country, it is a country of a comparatively sterile character. It has no large town; it has no manufactures; it has very little of cereal produce; it is one great grazing ground intercepted by sands and by water. The few articles which are sold in towns are solely produced by the agricultural population. The large proprietors live on their own estates in the midst of their people. Their houses are surrounded by buildings of immense extent necessary to cover the stock, and a destruction of a farm in that country is like the destruction of a city or town in this; and the ruin of one of the proprietors is the utter ruin of all those who are dependent on him, inasmuch as they have nowhere else to go. It is a population which one would have thought would not have excited revenge and animosity on the part of any one; it is singularly simple and innocent. They had no doubt very little knowledge of all the diplomatic discussions which have taken place between Germany and their own government. They are not persons who attend to political transactions; this only they know, that the Germans did come at last, after long threatening to take from their country two valuable provinces which have belonged to Denmark for 400 years, and at once, with the natural feeling of a loyal people, they sprang forward for its defence and sent their sons, little educated in military arts, to the field of war, and there they have obtained for their country immortal honour, by their perseverance, and by their submission to the hardships and privations of war. But, unfortunately for themselves, the people of Jutland are free. They possess the most popular form of electoral franchise. It is to their great credit that they have not abused it; but in the eyes of the despotic powers of Germany it is a crime that can never be forgiven. It is impossible to conceal from ourselves the fact, indeed it is admitted by M. Bismarck, that this is a war against freedom, carried on by the despotic powers of Europe. They, forgetting that they dominate in Galicia, that they are masters of a large Polish population, they make this war in the name of nationality. They bring their might to bear against right: their strength against weakness; but above all they endeavour to overwhelm by their military strength all the resistance that can be brought against them by a thoroughly free people. I say it is might against right; that the war is altogether an unjust war. The noble earl himself admits it is an unjust war because the demands which were made by the allied powers were conceded. But I go beyond that. I cannot understand how any right can grow out of a wrong, and the whole of these diplomatic transactions out of which this supposed right arises were transactions arising in this way: the Germans were admitted into Holstein at the requisition of Denmark to tranquilise the country under the German Confederation. They took advantage of their military position in the country to force the Danes to agree to conditions with regard to Sleswig, which was not German. I cannot understand how any country can acquire a vested interest in the bad government of another, and yet it is that which the Germans pretend to have. It is therefore a war of thorough injustice. But Prussia has other views in the war. She desires to give a certain appearance of reputation to her army. On that account men are to be shot at instead of targets. It is to show the power of her artillery and her musketry that thousand of loyal subjects of the King of Denmark are to be butchered. (Cheers.) I look with loathing on this conduct. I recollect that it was the contumely and wrong that Prussia suffered at the hands of France which gave her the spirit in the year 1813 to rise and redeem the character which had been acquired by her people 50 years before. The same sense of contumely and of wrong will prevail for ever in the minds of the Danish people. She has created a force of 1,800,000 on her extreme flank which will for ever hang upon her communications, and which will in all time endanger her position when she is going to war. The day will come, and it may not be distant, when Prussia may call on other powers for aid, and whilst there will be sympathy for those whom Prussia is now oppressing, she will be left unaided, unpitied and depised. I unfortunately am old enough to recollect the great atrocities committed by Prussia in 1806, when she received, at the hands of Napoleon, Hanover, which he had not by any international power the right to give. I can recollect the indignant language of Mr. Fox at that time respecting that conduct, which he described as combining all that was contemptible in servility and all that was odious in rapacity. Servile in the presence of Russia, rapacious in the attack upon Denmark, Prussia still retains her bad pre-eminence. (Hear, hear.) But, my lords, it is not only for ambition, it is not only to teach her armies how to fight, it is for lucre that this war was commenced and is carried on; and I do trust that the Conference, acting in the spirit of justice, has looked into this transaction, and that when it has determined the matter of these contributions which have been levied by Prussia it will recollect that while war has its rights humanity has its rights also. (Cheers.)

MARSHAL SOULT'S OPINIONS OF NAPOLEON'S GENERALS.

(From the Life of Sir W. Napier.)

"Grouchy," he said, "was not a traitor, he was unequal to his situation,—that is to say, he could not command more than a few thousand men. I calculated (said Soult) the value of the French generals by the number of men they were capable of commanding. I name nobody, but there were amongst them men who were worth ten thousand men, who were worth fifteen thousand, twenty thousand, thirty thousand, forty-five thousand, or even in case of necessity, sixty thousand. The art of commanding armies becomes more difficult as the numbers increase. It is very different to command eighty thousand, and to command a hundred thousand. Pass a hundred thousand, and the human mind is scarcely equal to the task. Napoleon committed a great error in giving so many men to Grouchy. 1st. That general was not equal to the command. 2nd. Ten thousand men would have been sufficient to impose on the Prussians. But the Emperor seemed at times to be changed; there were moments when his genius and activity seemed as powerful and as fresh as ever; at other moments he seemed apathetic. For example, he fought the battle of Waterloo without having himself examined the enemy's position. He trusted to General Haxo's report. In former days he would have examined and re-examined it in person. Ney was the evil genius of the campaign; he neglected his orders at Quatre Bras, and again at Waterloo; he attacked Wellington's position beyond la Haye Sainte contrary to orders, and too soon; but he is dead, he was unfortunate. I do not like to speak of his errors."

Hoche. Soult knew him well. "I was with him (he said) "when he died: he was poisoned by the Directory; I thought so at the time, I think so still."

Napoleon. "Marashl! Was not Napoleon the greatest genius of all the men France produced?" "Ah! bah! yes! there was no comparison." "Was he not a good and kind man also?" Here Soult raised his head with great eagerness, and exclaimed in an emphatic manner, "Napoleon n'a jamais perdu personne de son propre mouvement,—jamais, jamais, jamais! It was necessary, when once you were known to him, to commit faults, nay even crimes, over and over again, twenty, thirty times, before he could bring himself even to punish."

Joseph. "At the battle of Ocana Joseph was at my side, and so meek, so quiet, I could have put him in my pocket. After the battle was gained and that we had supped, instead of conversing upon the action and the war, he entered into a vehement allocution against the Emperor, and told me that he had written to him a letter which he would show me. It was menacing, urgent, insolent; and his discourse went to sounding me upon exciting the army to resist Napoleon. I rose from my chair and addressed him thus; 'Sire you speak and act in such a manner that you give me the right to treat you without reserve or ceremony; and first, it is fortunate for you that I choose to speak to you as a private person, and not as a Marshal of France. What? you imagine that the eclat of such a victory as Ocana renders you so dear to the French soldiers, that they will support your absurd and rash notions? Suppose it were true: have you gained the affections also of the rest of the French army in Spain? Are you sure of those who remain to France out of Spain? You are wofully deceived: beware of how you try what you are thinking of, even with the army here under your orders; it will be dangerous. And then you menace your brother! You! you menace Napoleon! Oh! Sire! you shock me." (Here Soult put himself into the attitude, and used the same gestures as he had to Joseph, and they were very striking; he covered his eyes with one of his hands, and with the other seemed to repulse some horrid image, and his colour and looks were very animated.) "Who are you? what are you? who has made you? Your brother; and you menace him! Burn your letter, Sire, and think again." "What! (exclaimed the king) am I not his elder brother, the chief of his family?" "Yes, Sire, but you speak not as a brother, you speak and would act as a king; and you are not the chief of monarchs. Burn your letter."

Marceau. "Marceau was clever and good, and of great promise, but he had little experience before he fell."

Moreau. "No great things."

Augereau. Ditto.

Junot. Ditto.

Gouvion St. Cyr. "A clever man and a good officer, but deficient in enterprise and vigour."

Macdonald. "Too regular, too methodical; an excellent man, but not a great general."

Ney. "No extent of capacity: but he was unfortunate; he is dead."

Victo. "An old woman, quite incapable."

Jourdan. "Not capable of leading large armies."

Massena. "Excellent in great danger; negligent and of no goodness out of danger. Knew war well."

Marmont. "Understands the theory of war perfectly. History will tell what he did with his knowledge," (This was accompanied with a sardonic smile.)

Regnier. "An excellent officer." (I denied this, and gave Soult the history of his operations at Sabugal.) Soult replied that he was considered to be a great officer in France: but if what I said could not be controverted as to fact, he was not a great officer, his reputation was unmerited. (The facts were correctly stated, but Regnier was certainly disaffected to Napoleon at the time; his unskilful conduct might have been intentional.)

Desaix. "Clever, indefatigable, always improving his mind, full of information about his profession, a great soldier, a noble character in all points of view; perhaps not amongst the greatest of generals by nature, but likely to become so by study and practice, when he was likely to become so by study and practice, when he was killed."

Kleber. "Knew him perfectly; colossal in body, colossal in mind. He was the god of war; Mars in human shape. He knew more than Hoche, more than Desaix; he was a greater general, but he was idle, indolent, he would not work."

Berthier and Clarke. "Old women—*Catins*. The Emperor knew them and their talents: they were fit for tools, machines, good for writing down his orders and making arrangements according to rule; he employed them for nothing else. Bah! they were very poor. I could do their work as well or better than they could, but the Emperor was too wise to employ a man of my character at a desk; he knew I could control and tame wild men, and he employed me to do so."

CLEVER CHILDREN.

(From the Saturday Review.)

Any one who has made acquaintance with *Pet Marjorie* must have speculated on what clever children are made of. All people, indeed, who have children of their own can recall reflections on this subject. A first child always seems clever, from the natural consequence of exclusive intercourse with elders infecting it with grown-up manners and ways of thinking; and as the parental observer sees dawning thought shine through these infantile features, as he hears—

> imperfect words with childish trips,
> Half unpronounced side through the infant lips,
> Driving dumb silence from the portal door,
> Where he had mutely sat two years before—

these broken utterances, expressing mind at work and observation alive, inevitably take him by surprise. He had a different notion of children—which means, with the majority, no notion at all. He had heard of amusing and thoughtful and wonderful children, but this evidence of mind struggling with difficulties and overcoming them, this power of entering into others' ideas and catching a meaning, this presence of soul, is something—when it comes to the point—unexpected. That there should be anything in common between us and this mannikin, that we can exchange thoughts and receive impression through the medium of his "mock apparel" of language, is to the proud parent of the first-born child an ever fresh marvel, a delightful surprise. It is impossible not to form hopes for the future out of anything so exceptional and extraordinary as are these flashes of intelligence to admiring inexperience. But the practice of observation teaches us to temper all anticipation. If nurses and mothers, in the course of ages, shall ever attain to habits of scientific inquiry, and note down for future nurses and mothers the results each of her own personal experience, the world will arrive at some certainty on points of this nature. Then it will be able to pronounce what sort of sharpness has promise in it, and what other sort is a flash in the pan—a mere indication of machinary out of order or of some error of management. In default of this absolute knowledge, we must fain submit to every form of blunder and disappointment; we can foresee no chance of either system or progress; each person will go on trusting theories formed at haphazard on the basis of his own slender experience. The man whose clever child grows up stupid will argue against precocity; another who has watched the gradual unfolding of powers which started by being remarkable, will declare that in all things—intellect as well as feeling—the boy is father to the man.

It is very true that, looking back, we do see the germ of the man in the child—we see that he has been the same all through. But the question is what *part* of him continues the same? Is it power, or is it character? Do his good qualities or his deficiencies determine the course of mind and habit? Almost all childish cleverness of the conspicuous sort is associated with discrepancies—with an extreme inequality of faculties. A great many things seem very clever in children which, if the child were only a little cleverer, he would not say or do. Thus caution and judgement are wanting in all talkative children, who say whatever comes uppermost; yet still a child without judgment passes for a cleverer child because of the want. A man without judgment is not a man at all. Experience shows that the points which especially attract notice as proofs of cleverness in children, and which make them remarkable, often develop in after days into their least valuable qualities, or into mere peculiarities. The things are the same, but they strike us differently. We expect a child to be incomplete, and estimate him by the scale of his best points; but when he is grown a man, we take all defects severely into account, and measure the whole man by them. We judge him then, not by what he can do, but by what he is. Take a little girl who charms us by her choice of topics or her *savoir faire*; she grows up into conventionalism or love of management, and we are disappointed. But, in fact, it has been the same thing throughout only it is delightful to see a mere baby act the woman and order us about, while it is irksome to see a woman a mere reflection of other people's manners, or to feel her interference with our social freedom. A child should be a child. All premature manhood or womanhood tells ill for the future, especially if any strain is put upon this precocity. Is there any instance of a mortal being showing himself a man at both ends of his life.

There is a good serviceable cleverness which it is well to start in life with; but eyes quick to see, memory apt to retain, thought seeking for subject-matter, and a general appetite for knowledge may exist without any dazzling show, especially if there is reflection. It is the cleverness which breaks into precocious expression, which perhaps asks wonderful questions, and is impatient of thinking anything out, that experience has its doubts and misgivings about. Wherever a child may be said to think through its tongue, there will be weakness or failure of some sort in after life. In the case of pet Marjorie, she had a further instrument unfamiliar to infancy. She could use her pen in a very surprising manner. Her diary is about as clever a thing as we know of but we think it a cleverness which would not have lasted. In her case, there was probably brain excitement. From whatever cause, in her eagerness to express, and her instinctive readiness in uttering, every thought as it arose, we think that we detect a want of reserve and discretion, amounting to defect of judgment. So many thousands of *Pet Marjorie* have been absorbed by the reading world that we are almost afraid to quote from the book, or to assume any one to be ignorant of the name and qualities of this some while favorite and darling of Sir Walter Scott, who lived out her brilliant little life some sixty years ago, and died at eight years old. Yet we will venture on a sentence or two. Here are indications of flirtation at five, or at most six, years old:—

The day of my existence here has been delightful and enchanting. On Saturday I expected no less than three well made Bucks the names of whom is here advertised Mr. Geo. Crakey (Craigie)—and Wm. Keith and Jn. Keith—the first is the funniest of every one of them. Mr. Crakey and I walked to Crakyhall hand in hand in Innocence and matitation sweet thinking on the kind love which flows in our tender hearted mind which is everflowing with majestic pleasure no one was ever so polite to me in the whole state of my existence. Mr. Crakey you must know is a great Buck and pretty good looking.

She often enlarges on her love of the country, which is

Extremely pleasant to me by the companie of swine, geese, cocks, &c. and they are the delight of my soul [as also at Ravelsten where] I am enjoying nature's fresh air. The birds are singing sweetly—the calf doth frisk and nature shows her glorious force.

Here is her feeling on the subject of arithmetic, expressed with an emphasis which betrays rather to free an association with the "Bucks":—

I am now going to tell you of the horrible and wretched plage [plague] that my multiplication gives me; you can't conceive it—the most devilish thing is 8 times 8 and 7 times 7—it is what nature itself can't endure.

Yet this tone by no means implies any neglect in her religious education. We find her up in denominations:—

An annibaptist is a thing I am not a member of—I am a Pisklepan [episcopalian] just now, and a Prisbeteran at Kirkaldy my native town.

The child could write poetry, too, which makes very good reading; could declaim Shakspeare with dramatic power; could criticize the books she read—a very miscellaneous list—and find "the *Newgate Calendar* a very instructive book"; and, after all, talked better than she could do anything else. In fact, there was nothing in her whole being unexpressed. Her knowledge and her ignorance are all declared. She admits of no further search; we cannot but feel that there is too much performance to allow of the idea of promise.

Perhaps there was never a more wonderful child than Hartles Coleridge—a poet in himself and a cause of poetry in others—a very fount of inspiration. He was the child "whose fancies from afar were brought"; he was "the best philosopher, the little child" he was the "little actor," for ever "conning different parts"; he was the poet in arms who, on first sight of London lamps, cried to his mother—"Now I know what the stars are, they are lamps that have been good upon earth, and have gone up into heaven." He was the metaphysician of five years old, tormented by Kant's great and inexplicable mystery, that a man should be his own subject and object; so that, when called for by name, he inquired which Hartley was wanted, for "there's a deal of Hartleys; there's Picture-Hartley (alluding to his portrait), and Shadow-Hartley, and there's Echo-Hartley, and there's Catch-me fast Hartley," seizing as he spoke one arm with the hand of the other. He was the child of six who lived in a dream of invention, and chalked out a political world of his own. He was the child of seven who wrote a tragedy, of which he said his father's was the only bad line. He was the child of such absolute confidence in himself that he planned a pantomime, of which story, persons, and machinery were to be all constructed by himself, and in all things equal to the magic of the London boards. It is true that he was a wonderful child, great in hereditary powers; but even here no little of the wonder is due to his leading deficiency. It was defect of reason which left him a slave to his imagination, which for ever confounded fancy with reality, which made him through life form the boldest plans, and never fulfil—scarcely ever begin—one of them. It was the very same deficiency which set off the glory of his childhood by removing all restraints to self-exhibition, and allowing free play to childish eloquence, that in the end made his life a miserable failure, and his genius a thing only to point a moral. Very reasonable children can hardly, one would think, be show ones. They may have the thoughts of clever children, but, along with these, they have a sense that they are not things to be said. They are withheld by reserve or discretion, and an extreme dread of appearing foolish and committing themselves. However, premature judgment has its dangers, like over-imagination. There never was children more profoundly wise, more thoughtfully occupied in the study of mankind, than the little Bronties; but practical wisdom was precisely the quality that did not last, and none of them were qualified to live in the world. Think of a child of four, Acton Bell," who, one being asked what she most wanted, could reply. "Age and experience." And the rest in the same strain:—"What (Branwell is asked) is the best way of knowing the differences between the intellects of men and women?" He answers, "By considering the difference between them as to their bodies." "What (to Charlotte) is the best book in the world?" "The Bible." "What the next best?" "The Book of Nature." To another, "What is the best education for a woman?" "That (replies the premature sage) which will make her rule her house well." All these replies are from children under ten years old, and from all accounts a very weird little company they were.

Where distinguished people record their own memories of childhood, they tell us nothing of witty sayings or of cleverness in action, or only recall them with sensitive disgust. It is in their brooding, unuttered thoughts that they see the germ of their present selves; and those scenes and associations are dearest which connect the silent, unformed, yearning thought of infancy with present mature achievement. Wordsworth likes to picture himself "standing alone beneath the sky," drinking in all the "beauty and the fear" of the wild solitudes of his birthplace; or free even from the trammels of clothing, escaping, a 'naked little savage, to sport in the thunder shower, or making a playmate of the river Derwent:—

> Oh, many a time have I, a five years child,
> In a small mill race sever'd from his stream,
> Made one long bathing of a summer's day;
> Basked in the sun, and plunged and basked again
> Alternate, all a summer's day.

Charles Lamb does not remember asking questions, but settling things for himself. Thus he says, of the Bencher Mingay with the iron hand:—

He had lost his right hand by some accident, and supplied it with a grappling-hook which he wielded with a tolerable adroitness. I detected the substitute before I was old enough to reason whether it were artificial or not. I remember the astonishment it raised in me. He was a blustering, loud-talking person; and I reconciled the phenomenon to my ideas as an emblem of power—somewhat like the horns in the forehead of Michael Angelo's Moses.

It is the same writer that says, "Nothing fills n child's mind like a large old mansion; better if un-or partially occupied, peopled with the spirits of deceased members of the county and justices of the quorum," as furnishing food for solitary musing. His childish pleasures were unexpressed by words, and were probably beyond his then powers of utterance, as where he so beautifully recalls the delicious pains of infantile anticipation before the curtain draws up and reveals Persepoles and Artaxerxes—gorgeous princesses and burning suns. If he had been fluent in speech, his remembrances would not have been so vivid. Or view is, that in much talking and clever talking at the time, especially if it involve effort, the essence exhales, and the true culture of mind—those hidden underground processes by which seed turns of fruit and flower—is hindered. However, it is a subject on which no one safely dogmatize. From what we recollect, Madame de Steal was a talker, and a brilliant talker, all her days; but our theories, such as they are, are formed upon British subjects, not on French men or women, who say of themselves, "We are not born young, we become so."

There used to be a fallacy current with parents that clever children ought to be the better behaved for their advantage. It can be put into a syllogism, so as at least to puzzle infant delinquents, yet is pretty uniformly contradicted by experience, and, indeed, is clearly founded on error. Nothing is so trying to the propriety and sanity of any mind as a want of proportion in its powers. It is this that makes genius eccentric, and every gifted person—gifted, that is, with some original qualities in excess,—hard both for himself and others to manage; and if grown-up cleverness cannot conduct itself up to the world's standard of decorum, what allowance ought we not to make for children, with all their little faculties at sixes and sevens, alternate man and baby, and conscience upset or cheked in its growth by the undue development of mere intellect! Little children of this sort can at one time be too good to live, and in another day or month up to all sorts of mischief—sly, grotesque, unaccountable mischief—which baffles their elders and throws their parents into momentary despair. It may only be that they have not yet come to their conscience; human conduct has not ceased to be a mere drama to the morbidly active fancy in which the child acts different parts by turns. Clever children need lenient judges, and do not always find them. When Marjorie has been naughty, she writes in her journal:—

My religion is greatly falling off, because I don't pray with so much attention when I am saying my prayers, and my character is lost among the Bræhead *people*. I hope I will be religious again; but as for regaining my character, *I despair* for it.

And perhaps her despair had some reason, for there would be sure to be some people at Bræhead ten times more shocked at her naughtiness than at that of any ordinary child that nobody made any fuss about.

Our argument does not go against what we believe to be truth, that clever men and women have been clever children; it is only that theirs is the cleverness which, as a rule, furnishes fewest anecdotes, which makes least show, which leaves boys essentially boys—often mere cubs—not at all like men. To children of this sort the feats of conspicuously clever children are not so much clever as odd or conceited, or foolish, because they can better imagine thinking the things than saying or doing them. In fact, they unconsciously see character at work, while their elders are intent on an interesting or striking phenomenon.

KNIGHT'S QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

(From "Mr. Knight's Reminiscences" in Blackwood Magazine.)

But the writing, and the printing, and the progress of the young publisher now naturally attract our attention; and perhaps the portion of the present volume which will most interest the general reader is that in which some account is given of the 'Etonian,' and of its successor, 'Knight's Quarterly Magazine.,' The publication of these periodicals appears to have been a stepping-stone in the autobiographer's personal career, and the names which are connected with these magazines give to their history a general interest.

"In the latter half of September 1820 the Eton vacation was at an end. The proceedings against the Queen had been suspended till the 3rd of October. The evidence to support the Bill Pains and Penalties had been concluded. Gladly did I hail the prospect of some pleasant occupation—some relief from the routine of the filthy journalism of that time—when, arriving from London, I found two youths waiting for me at my cottage by the side of the Thames, who proposed to me to print and publish an Eton Miscellany. The one was Walter Blunt (afterwards well known as the Rev. W. Blunt), the other, Winthrop Mackworth Praed. On the 1st November appeared 'The Etonian,' No. 1."

Of Praed, as he appeared at this early epoch of his life, we have a very captivating portrait. We have lively sketches, too, of Moultrie, and of Sidney Walker, less known to fame, but probably still remembered and admired by some surviving friends.

"To me," continues our author, "it was a rare pleasure to have an occasional companionship with these fresh young men, so fearless in the expression of their opinions; so frank in the display of their sympathies or antipathies; full of the best associations of ancient learning without a particle of pedantry; quizzing each other with the most perfect good temper; passing rapidly from an occasional argument of mock solemnity to talk of their theatre in Datchet Lane and 'the best bat in the school'—these blithe spirits, some of whom in after years might be wrangling at Nisi Prius or struggling in the muddy waters of party politics. Upon these Eton days Praed looked lovingly back in verses which he wrote for me when he had taken his place in the great world:—

> 'I wish that I could run away
> From house, and court, and levee,
> Where bearded men appear to-day,
> Just Eton boys grown heavy;
> That I could bask in childhood's sun,
> And dance o'er childhood's roses;
> And find huge wealth in one pound one,
> Vast wit in broken noses;
> And play Sir Giles at Datchet Lane,
> And call the milkmaids houris;
> That I could be a boy again,
> A happy boy at Drury's.'"

William Sidney Walker seems to have been a character such as Dickens should have met with and portrayed. He was a fine scholar; he earned a fellowship at Trinity College; he had, we are assured, some of highest qualities of genius; yet his manners seem to have been those of a young savage, and the pratical business of life was to him utterly unmanageable. At the age of seventeen he published, by subscription, an epic poem, 'Gustavus Vasa;' but his precocious ability did not secure him from being the butt and laughing-stock of the common herd of his schoolfellows. At Eton he had to fly for refuge from his tormentors, even into the private apartments of the assistant masters. He had all a poet's devotion to female beauty, but his grotesque exhibition of it won for him nothing but ridicule. At a public ball in Cambridge one of the most beautiful woman of the age flashed before him; he peered into her face, and clapped his hands, like a savage, in an ecstasy of delight. We venture to say that that beautiful lady never received a more sincere or ardent homage than was rendered in this wild fashion. But what avails a lofty sentiment if the visible manners of a man be absurd in the extreme? What avails it if the purest of lights is burning within, if the Chinese lantern is covered with foolish and grotesque figures? Of course, such a man as Sidney Walker fell into debt; the management of a purse was infinitely beyond his measure of practical sagacity. He lost his fellowship owing to his scruple at taking orders; he was a man of hope less indecision between two words, equally good, he would not know which to choose, and therefore broke down in the most ordinary expression of opinion: it was not likely that, if the question once occurred to him whether he should take orders or not, he would ever be able to arrive at a decision. Praed and Moultrie, however, remained his friends to the last, and Praed made generous exertions to free him from his debts, and extricate him from the swamp in which he was wandering. He died early. Moultrie paid a poetical tribute to his memory, describing him as a man of genius,

> "By what mysterious bane
> Of physical or mental malady
> Disordered, none call tell."

When this knot of clever Etonians went up to Cambridge, the Etonian' became transmuted into 'Knight's Quarterly Magazine,' now remembered chiefly as the arena of Macaulay's early displays. Mr. Knight, speaking of the pleasant visit he paid to Cambridge, amongst the festivities of which the plan of his Magazine was determined, particularly distinguishes the names of Mr Derwent Colcridge, Mr Malden, and Mr. Macaulay, amongst those who were added to the old Etonians. Perhaps the following list of the *nous de querre* of the chief contributors to the Magazine may still be read with interest:—

Peregrine Courtenay, Vyvyan Joyeuse,	Winthrop Mackworth Praed.
Gerard Montgomery,	John Moultrie.
Davenant Cecii,	Derwent Coleridge.
Tristram Merton,	Thomas Babington Macaulay.
Edward Haselfoot,	William Sidney Walker.
Hamilton Murray,	Henry Malden.
Joseph Haller,	Henry Nelson Coleridge.

At the very outset, after the first number, the Magazine was in danger of shipwreck from the threatened secession of Macauly. The specimen of it which had already appeared was by no means pleasing to the "Clapham sect," as that body of Calvinistic theologians was then called, to which the father of Macaulay belonged. In compliance with the wishes, or as a conciliation to the sentiments of his father, Macaulay reluctantly withdrew from the Magazine.

"Painful," says Mr. Knight, "must have been the struggle when Macaulay felt himself compelled to secede, after the publication of the first number. But how honourable to his memory is the letter which he addressed to me, and which this conviction would alone induce me to publish!—

"'My dear Sir,—As I fear that it will be impossible for me to contribute to your Magazine for the future, I think it due to you and myself to acquaint you, without reserve, of the circumstances which have influenced me.

"'You are probably aware that there are among my family connections several persons of rigidly religious sentiments. My father, in particular, is, I believe, generally known to entertain, in their utmost extent, what are denominated evangelical opinions. Several articles in our first number—one or two of my own in particular—appeared to give him great uneasiness. I need not say that I do not in the slightest degree partake of his scruples. Nor have I at all dissembled the complete discrepancy which exists between his opinions and mine. At the same time, gratitude, duty, and prudence alike compel me to respect prejudices which I do not in the slightest degree share. And for the present I must desist from taking any part in the 'Quarterly Magazine.'

"'Let me beg that you will communicate what I have said to nobody excepting Coleridge, Moultrie, Praed, and Molden, and to them under the injunction of secrecy.—Yours sincerely,

"'T B. Macaulay.'"

This defection threw the camp into some dismay; but Praed redoubled his efforts, and the second number saw the light. Before the appearance of the third, Macaulay seems to have rejoined them. We are not told why the very stringent motives of "gratitude, duty, and prudence" had so suddenly lost their application: perhaps it had been discovered by both father and son that the occasion hardly required a reference to such very grave sentiments.

We do not think that the quotations Mr. Knight has introduced from the 'Quarterly Magazine' are at all times deserving of this reproduction; but we are tempted to transfer to our pages some lines of Macaulay which are not included in the reprint of his 'Miscellaneous Works,' and which have this peculiarity, that they are in a more tender vein than his verses generally were, he delighting chiefly in the bold heroic measure:—

> "Oh Rosamond! how sweet it were, on some fine summer dawn,
> With thee to wander, hand in hand, upon the dewy lawn,
> When flowers and heaps of new-mown grass perfume the morning breeze,
> And round the straw built hive resounds the murmur of the bees;
> To see the distant mountain-tops empurpled by the ray,
> And look along the spreading vale to the ocean far away,
> O'er russet heaths, and glancing rills, and massy forests green,
> And curling smoke of cottages, and dark grey spires between!
> And oh! how passing sweet it were, through the long sunny day,
> To gaze upon thy lovely face—to gaze myself away;
> While thou beneath a mountain-ash, upon a mossy seat,
> Shouldst sing a low wild song to me, reclining at thy feet!
> And oh! to see thee, in some mood or playful toil, entwine
> Round the green trellis of our bower the rose and eglantine,
> Still laying on my soul and sense a new and mystic charm,
> At every turn of thy fairy shape and of thy snowy arm!"

Mr. Knight introduces, at this period, two reminiscences which happily savour of a time that is past. We have Mr. Soane the architect bringing his action of libel because he thought himself aimed at in certain remarks on "the Bœotian or Sixth order of architecture." Brougham was, incongruously enough, retained for the plaintiff; the cause of good sense and honest freedom was intrusted to, and won by, Scarlett. The other incident was of a more tragic description. Mr. Knight, while sitting at breakfast with his wife, sees Mr Praed enter, looking pale and anxious. The two walk out together. Mr Praed must fight a duel, and Mr Knight is requested to be his *friend*. The name of Mr Praed's antagonist is not given, but the subject of difference was—the date of the battle of Bunker's Hill! In the heat of argument some expression of dissent or disbelief, held to be unpardonable, had been used, and hence this last resort of war, this appeal to arms. Mr Knight consented to take the part of *friend*, being mentally resolved that no duel should be fought. He met the opposing *friend* at the Swan with Two Necks in Lad Lane, and there, by mere dint of argument, without compromising his principal, by merely insisting on the miserable consequences that must result from a hostile meeting, he contrived to negotiate a treaty of peace.

"We signed a paper that was satisfactory, and it was sent under cover to Mr Macaulay. Mr Praed returned to Cambridge by the afternoon coach. A few hours after, Mr W. H. Ord, then a Fellow Commoner of Trinity, arrived at my house in great agitation. He was soon made happy. He had come up to London in all haste with the Tutor of Trinity, Mr Whewell. To Dick's Coffeehouse we immediately went, to relieve the apprehension of this eminent scholar and man of science, then rising into general reputation. We spent a happy evening together, and nothing more was heard of the matter. Mr Hill, in a very admirable paper 'On Duelling' in our first number, had said, 'In the present state of society the total abolition of duels cannot, as experience abundantly shows, be effected.' God be praised, the 'state of society' has so changed, that the change has carried with it not a few great moral as well as political reforms. The Duel has become as much a thing of the past as the Wager of Battle."

When we hear many persons condemn a practice or an opinion, and assert in the same breath, that the "state of society" will not permit of its abrogation or refutation, we may always be excused for holding our judgment in suspense as to what the state of society really is. It may be on the very point of change, and probably is, when many people talk regrettingly of its unalterability.

At the sixth number the 'Quarterly Magazine' expired. Some misunderstanding, we are told, about the future editorship led to this untimely result. But we are also told that the "Magazine was a loss and a trouble." The fact is, it rested on too narrow a basis for permanence. It was the production of a clever coterie in a university. A magazine, to live and circulate through all parts of Great Britain, should also draw its life-blood, its contributions, from all parts of the country. A few university men are soon exhausted, or separated, or carried off into other pursuits. The successful magazine, like the ever-flowing river must, in geographical language, *drain a large area*.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—June 16th.

Carpendale, Lieutenant M. M., Scinde Horse, from Jacobabad.

Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURE.—June 16th.

Mander, Lieutenant F. T., 14th N. I., P. W. D., on duty, to Surat.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1864.

When it may be necessary to appoint an officer not belonging to the Barrack Department to officiate as Barrack Master, the following rates of Staff pay should be drawn:—

If as 1st Class...... ....Rs. 120 per mensem.
Do. 2nd do...................... ,, 70 do.
Do. 3rd do...................... ,, 50 do.

When a Barrack Master of an inferior grade to that of the vacant appointment is appointed Acting Barrack Master, he will draw the consolidated Salary of the grade next above that he holds, although the charge may be superior to the pay falling to the acting officer. The same rule will apply to a Barrack Serjeant appointed Acting Barrack Master.

Barrack Masters on leave in India are entitled to the pay and allowances only of their substantive rank, at half or full batta rates, according to the station from whence they proceeded.

Promotion of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers in the Manufacturing Agencies of the Ordnance Department will, in assimilation to the practice of the Bengal Presidency, be regulated in future as follows:—

A general list of the men of the Ordnance Department will be kept, in which the names of those employed in the Manufacturing Agencies will be entered according to the dates of their present rank, and will be distinguished as Supernumeraries by italics.

The promotion of men in the ordinary branch will proceed as before, and each Supernumerary will receive promotion on the same date as the man of the ordinary branch next below him on the General List.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1864.

Lieutenant L. Russell, H. M.'s 16th Regt. N. I., has been appointed Officiating Junior Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors:—

Captain Frederick Stafford Hewett.
Captain William Widdicombe.

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. M. Calder is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency, from the 2nd of June 1864, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors from the dates specified:—

Captain James Edward Westropp.
Captain Joseph Hume Henderson.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 15th June.

Lance Serjeant John McGrath, of the 1st Battalion 4th Foot, is appointed Acting Quarter Master Serjeant to the Sanitarium Poorundhur, in succession to Serjeant M. Doherty of the 33rd Foot.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Brigadier General C. Lucas, Royal Artillery, from 29th April to 28th August 1864; Lieutenant F. C. H. Clarke, Royal Artillery (18th Brigade), from 26th April to 25th October 1864, on medical certificate.

Major J. Miller, 3rd Dragoons, from 12th May to 29th October, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Captain J. N. Crealock, 95th Foot, from 12th May to 12th August, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Clarke will join the Depot Brigade for duty on the expiration of his leave.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Captain G. E. Acklom, 44th Foot, 15 months, from date of departure, to proceed to England, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. Gabbett, Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, from date of embarkation, to proceed to England for 15 months, on private affairs.

This cancels that part of G. O. C. No. 272 of 30th March 1864, having reference to Lieutenant Gabbett.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Cornet G. R. Hodgson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 1st July to 29th August, in extension on urgent private affairs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 15th June 1864.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize Monsieur J. F. Philips as Consular Agent for France at Kurrachee during the absence of Monsieur H. de Closets.

Captain L. C. Barton has been appointed to act as Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta until further orders.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. A. B. Warden to act as Judge of the High Court during the absence of Honorable C. J. Erskine or until further orders.

Rao Bahadoor Janardhun Wassoodewjee to act as Judge of the High Court during the absence of the Honorable A. K. Forbes or until further orders.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

Azum Pandoba Bulwunt, Mamlutdar of Veerumgaum, is vested with powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Lieutenant W. T. Brown, Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tanna and Rutnagherry Revenue Survey, has been promoted to the grade of Assistant, with effect from the 1st ultimo.

With reference to Notification, dated 30th May last, the Rev. C. Walford's appointment as Joint Chaplain of Poona is to be considered as acting.

Mr. James Ash, 3rd Class Pilot, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month to proceed to Poona for the benefit of his health, to commence from the 8th instant.

Banachand Heerchand, Sowcar, has been appointed a Member of the Municipal Commission for the Town of Nassick, Zillah Ahmednuggur, in the place of Jumnadass Manicksha, no longer resident in the Town.

Bombay Castle, 15th June 1864.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

General List.

Ensign Freeman Henry Jackson, to be Lieutenant in room of Lieut. (Captain in 136th Foot) G. W. Wilmot, Cadre 11th Regt. N. I., deceased.

Ensign Charles Edward Glasse, Lieut. in the 103rd Foot, to be Lieutenant in room of Lieut. E. G. Sturt, General List, deceased.

Ensign Thomas McCarthy (unattached), Bengal Army, is permitted to proceed to Europe *via* the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty six years' service, eight of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Lieut. Colonels :—

Major James Barnes Dunsterville.
Major Robert Lewis Taylor, C.B.
Major George Sligo Alexander Anderson.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

June	Ship.	Commander.	From
16	Cospatrick	Elmslie	Kurrachee June 10.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per British Ship *Cospatrick*, from Kurrachee.—Mrs. Elmslie, 3 children and European female servant ; and Captain Carpendale, Royal Artillery.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British Ship *Good Success*, from Calcutta.—Experienced a severe gale of wind from E. W., when between the latitudes of 5 deg. and 2 deg. 12 min. North, longitude 65 East, which lasted from the 5th to the morning of the 11th instant, Barometer 29-65 and a fearful N. W., sea running. The ship narrowly escaped being dismasted.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Coringa*, Aitkenson, bound to Kurrachee.

Ship *Ambrose*, J. Daniell, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.

Ship *Southern Belle*, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Thursday, 16th June 1864.

London.

Winterthur—87 bags coffee, 130½ cwt, 5 cases coffee, 11 cwt, Robinson & Co ; 700 cases coffee, 1,562 cwt, 1 qr, 22½ lb, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Liverpool.

Ann Buckle—11 bales cotton, 38½ cwt, Jadowjee Megjee.

Advance—100 bales cotton, 300 cwt, Vurudhman Premjee.

Arran—41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt, Fazul Mahomed Essa & Co.

Black Eagle—120 bags linseed, 180 cwt, Topun Enderjee.

British Empire—67 bales cotton, 234½ cwt, Govindjee Megjee ; 41½ bales cotton, 156½ cwt, Nebraz Chellaram.

Castilian—6 bales cotton, 21 cwt, Ramjee Khetsee.

Clasmerdon—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt, S. & N. Nanabhoy ; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt, Rustomjee Nowrosjee.

Arran—103 bags linseed 154½ cwt, Rajsee Hurpar.

Feronia—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt, Ardaseer Eduljee & Co.

Glendower—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, H. Clason & Co.

Great Australia—10 bales cotton 35 cwt, Morarbhoy Vizbhookun ; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt, Ramjee Tezsee.

Illustrious—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt, Mamjee Tulsidass.

Lepanto—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt, Camersy Premjee ; 710 bundles rapeseed, 355 cwt, Mooljee Jewraz.

Matheran—63 bales cotton, 229½ cwt, Semjee Pachoo.

Princess Alexandra—52 bales cotton, 182 cwt, Purbutt Jeatsy.

Queen of the Mercy—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Bhanjee Jewraz.

Suttara—250 bales cotton 875 cwt, Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteewalla Sons & Co.

Sir Charles Napier—400 bales cotton, 1400 cwt, Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co. ; 11 bales cotton 38½ cwt, Tokersee Dewjee.

Strongboor—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Ardaseer Eduljee & Co.

Victoria Cross—171 bales cotton, 598½ cwt, Wallace Khimjee & Co.

Wabeno—88 bales cotton, 308 cwt, Wallace & Co.

New York.

Martaban—34 kegs socotra aloy 30 cwt, 3, qrs, 17 lbs, Stearns Hobart & Co.

Havre.

Gertrude—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Bomanjee & Cursetjee Erany.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
867 Alladin, Tinmouth—Ewart, Latham & Co. Mar. 24
434 Baronet Family, Richmond. April 14
700 Birkby, Purdy. May 3
891 Caranjah, Clare—Prince of Wales Shipping Co. L.
655 Canada Belle, Henderson. Feb. 18
Chowringhee, Dixon.
882 Cyclops, Gardiner.—Ewart Latham & Co. May 6
480 Empress, Piers.
654 Euretta, Stevenson Mar. 16
1459 Haddington, Brown—P. & O. Co.
650 John Melhuish, Watts—Grey & Co. Mar. 31
781 Janet Mitchell, Branscombe.—Macnee & Co. April 5
Jorawur (s), Collur. April 6
725 Kennington Edwards. April 6
1312 Knight Errant, Quine.
1221 King Arthur—Greggs.
614 Leonidas, Thompson. Feb. 6
1207 Lightning, Frank. May 6
1243 Mary Stenhouse Finlay—E. Bates & Co. April 30
541 Naval Brigade, Moon.
1091 Queen of the Clyde, Davis. Mar. 26
740 Ramillies, Denny.
1100 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. J. & Sons. Mar. 17
1324 Sumatra, Dyer.
1174 Tiverton Smith.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Nov. 19
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
862 Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scovel & Co. Dec. 14
933 Budget, Belcher.
1255 British India—Patching. Mar. 26
1495 Banner, McCredie. May 10
680 Clyde, Woodmass—E. Bates & Co.
1059 Charger, Smyth.
1713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
668 Celuta, Hayes, O. S. O. A. May 6
1282 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Campbell. Jan. 16
1174 Dharwar, Loutit. Apl. 2
1393 Flying Venus, Litten—E. Bates & Co.
1165 Gatineau, Cumming.—Souza Pinto and Co. April 9
1328 Hahneman, Philips,
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.
1224 Hartfell, Houston.
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrom. May 11
263 Madura, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Feb. 27
955 Margaret, Faulkner.
459 Magdalen, Miller. May 4
1510 Melmerby, Marley.
1745 Merchant Prince, Treen.
1017 Negotiator, Mitchell—Stevens Brothers & Co. Mar. 26
Nagasaki, Campbell, B. H. Cama. Mar. 9
491 Orixa, Gaffie.
1431 Pera, Nickels.
698 Palmyra, Richard. May 10
1000 Roodee.
919 Rowantree, Lewis.
999 Remington, Pearson, Remington & Co. April 4
988 Tiger. March 8
943 Tulja, Sheppard. March 5
1154 Tythonus, Alexander.
1511 Wasp.
1225 Western Belle, Manson.
680 William Ritson, Brough—Stoehe Prieger & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1019 Almora, Groves.
833 Araminta, Bley. Feb. 8
1217 Allana Dale, Chivers. Feb. 8
766 Bushire, Black. Mar 9
346 Fanny. Dec. 3
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
1425 Robert Seddon, Beets.
1016 Tirrell, Morgan.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1027 Bonnie Dundee, Conner.
1319 Cavour. May 6
821 Castle Avon, Spence.
973 Leamington, Bell. May 6

FROM SWANSEA.

1163 India, Crawfords.

FROM AKYAB.

395 Empress of India.
695 Huntress.

FROM THE CLYDE

999 City of Madras—Graham
988 City of Shanghae, Smith.
561 City of Edinburgh—W. and A. Graham & Co. Mar. 9
995 City of Foochow, Connell.—Finlay Clark & Co. Apr. 26
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
900 Compta—Iron Ship Co.
1006 Dhollerah, Starkie—Iron Ship Co.
1060 Dehryat Regum.
1100 Schah Gadie—Iron ship Company Limited.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1175 Lydia, Williams—Carr. Feb. 27
150 Tyebjee. Feb. 20
450 Tinnevelly—W. I. S. Co. (Limited.)

FROM NEWCASTLE.

315 Carioca.

FROM RANGOON.

461 Cresswell, Archeser.
383 Empress of India, Harrison.
490 Hunter, Tovin.
725 Lady Valiant. Toltie.
775 Minerva, Beron.
345 Japan, Page.
489 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
581 Waterlily, Brynan.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
502 Samoset.
Gurtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM CHINA.

410 Canada.

FROM SINGAPORE.

677 Kensington, Tulloch.

FROM CALCUTTA.

709 Aristides.
Azelia Brown.
440 Anne, Henderson. May 11
332 Bengal, Rosse.
460 Carobel—Devereux. May 3
City of Palaces.
1037 Chatsworth, Jucker.
583 Comete, Dubern—Montanlord and Tallala. April 23
706 Coringa, Wilson.
1036 Day Dream.
1141 H. C. Kidston, Jinman. May 3
Indian.
637 J. W. Brockman.
430 Jadelmann, Grant.
950 John Rennie.
1231 King Arthur, Marshall. May 7
Merle Blanco.
1300 North West.
1309 Northern Empire.
1075 Natolia.
994 Portland.
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
692 Raby Castle.
698 Schah Jehan.
976 Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson.
1031 Speedy.
363 Teazer.
Turkey
1286 Timoor Shah, Dodd.

FROM MAULMAIN.

China.
Colonel Burney.
886 Ellen Maria.
330 Empress of China.
423 Hamilton, Bragdon.
1059 Ocean Bell—Cohen & Co.
W. Stevenson.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Nussur Muszel.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 0⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	[illegible]
Madras	30 Do. do.	[illegible]
China	60 Do. do.	225½.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	219 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	278 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	91 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	145 pr. ct. pm
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	240 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	......	225 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	96 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank		......	18 per ct.
East India Bank		......	15 per ct.
India Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	30
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	18
Financial Association of India	100	......	46
½ PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 15,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 78,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430.	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000		
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 36,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,400	......	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	...	......	
Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	...	......	
United Mercantile Press Co. Limited.	...	......	
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	... ..	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	......	Rs. 250 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 6,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 325 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	250
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Company	50	......	5 pr. ct. pm.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	„	10
Spanish Dollars	„	210
Carolus	„	290
Mexican Dollars	„	230
German Crowns	„	211½
Five-Franc Pieces	„	222
Bar Silver	„	105-8
Gold Leaf	„	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (16th June 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	605 to 620
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„	607 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„	610 to 615
New Oomravuttee	„	585 to 600
New Dharwar Sawgined	„	670 to 675
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	575 to 585
New Veeraval	„	520 to 540
New Khandeish	„	570 to 575
New Poratchee	„	525 to 53
New Accote	„	610 to 610
New Mangalore	„	540 to 545
New Hinghunguat	„	660 to 670

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-6 to 6-8 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	6-6 to 6-8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„	32 to 34.
	„	33 to 34.
Niger	„	27 to 28 Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 14TH JUNE 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 27th May 1864.	From 28th May to 4th June 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
„ 1863-64	15,736	992	16,728
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
„ 1863-64	2,231	...	2,231

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 7th June 1864.	From 8th to 14th June 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	12	*45,455
„ 1863-64	14,398½	737	1¼	15,135¼
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	...	...	½	*4,410½
„ 1863-64	2,230½	...	½	2,230½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 7th June 1864.	From 8th to 14th June 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	45,050	32½	45,082½	372½
„ 1863-64	11,019	1,769½	12,788½	2,347
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	4,256	1	4,257	153½
„ 1863-64	1,864½	51	1,915½	318

DETAIL OF EXPORTS—FROM 8TH TO 14TH JUNE 1864.

Of the Season 1862-63.	Chests.
Per Steamer *Carnatic*	20
Per Steamer *J. Bright*	12½
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Carnatic*	761½
Per Steamer *J. Bright*	1,059
Total	1,854

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 15th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, ESQ.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, ESQ.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, ESQ., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, ESQ.

Bankers.

LONDON.....................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.................Do. do.
MANCHESTER...............Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight........................ 2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ .... 2s. 0d. do.
Two „ „ .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
One „ „ .... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland......... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe........... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ. RICHARD WILLIS, ESQ.
HENRY FORMAN, ESQ. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ,

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight........... 2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. do.
1 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On demand .... 1s. 11½d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. „
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. „
„ On demand ...... 1s. 11½d. „
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travelers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11½d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ 5 „
„ „ 3 „ 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK; (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(RS. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH. BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
„ On Demand ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays...................10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight..................2s. 0½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do..................2s. „
Sight.........................1s. 11½d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-59 cts. „
3 Do. Do...... „ 2-53 „ „
Sight........... „ 2-48 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th June 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅛d. „
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅛d. „
2 Do. .... at 2s. „
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 11½d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq. ; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 2 do. 1s. 11⅞d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 11⅝d. „
„ On demand do. 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 1s. 11⅞d. „
Do. „ Demand.................. }
Do. Scotland „ .... } 1s. 11½d. „
Do. Ireland „ .... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand..................2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight..................3 „
Do. 6 „ ....4 „
Do. 12 „ ....5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 11th June 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London ...... at 6 months' sight 2s. ⅝d.
„ 4 „ 2s. ½d.
„ 3 „ 2s. ¼d.
„ 2 „ 2s.
„ 1 „ 1s. 11⅞d.
„ on Demand 1s. 11½d.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per anm.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
8, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 27th May 1864.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, &c., for House Carriage and Out-door just received Overland.

An assortment of Monsoon Boots and Shoes expected by the next Mail.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat ; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks ; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.

Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.

4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.

Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.

Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.

Corrugated Iron Roofing.

96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28

Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.

Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.

1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c. ; complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb. {
York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
} At 1¼ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder | Parmesan
Stilton | Guncise
Pine | Richmond
Somerset | Berkley
Gueyre

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

700 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
1000 „ „ Jacconets.
500 „ „ Shirtings.
200 „ „ Domestics.
A few Bales Twist.
200 Pairs Men's, Women's and Children's Patent leather and Calf Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.
3 Cases Superior Perfumery.

Bombay, 17th June 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Fancy Goods just landed ex *Gertrude*—

A large and new collections of English and French Goods consisting of Elegant Inkstands, Walking Sticks, Pocket, and Memorandum Books, Portemonics, and Ladies Bags, Stereoscopes, Views, Landscapes, Groups, &c. also Music Carte de Visits with the English and Continental Celebrities, Her Majesty and Royal Family Plain, and Coloured, also Stereoscopic Views on Glass, a few of the Celebrated Flute Harmonic, being in fact a Portable Pianoforte, a Case of Fresh Perfumery and other Goods too numerous to mention in an advertisement, the Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

10 Bolts of Grey Canvas, Pictures in Frames, Carriage Candles, American 8 Day and Daily Clocks with Alarums, and 50 dozen French Brandy.

SALE OF COPPER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 2 P. M.—

12½ Cases of Copper, 125 cwt., on account of Lulloobhoy Hurjeevundass and by order of Visram Govunjee.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

A new light Landau Carriage, with Plated-mounted Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by J. and W. Wilson, of Glasgow.

A quantity of best English-bottled Pale Ale.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
Silver Hunting Watches by "Jones."
Two Gold do. do. by "James McCabe,"
Few Sets of best Plated Carriage and Buggy Harness Plated on German Silver.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th June 1864.

Holloway's Pills—Hale Constitution.—When the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of exposure, excesses or neglect, these Pills will repair the mischief, if they be taken according to the lucid directions wrapped round each box. Holloway's Pills exert the most exemplary tonic qualities in all cases of nervous depression, whereby the vital powers are weakened, and the circulation is rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as gentle aperients. These Pills are suited to all ages and all habits. A patient writes :—"Your Pills, to be valued, require only to be known. During many years, I sought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, when your Pills soon restored me."

FOR SALE.

Now Ready.

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE" ; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN PEET, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

Royal Monthly Army List for May ... ...Rs.	1	4
Giulio Maratesta : a novel. By T. A. Trollope ...	3	12
The Seven Sons of Mammon : a story. By Sala ...	4	8
Les Miserables. By Hugo. English translation ...	3	12
A Tale of Two Cities. By C. Dickens ...	2	4
Dickens's Our Mutual Friend. Part I. (Single copies not sold.) Subscription for 12 parts, payable in advance, in Bombay ...	9	0
——— To outstation subscribers ...	10	8
Mr Facey Ramford's Hounds. Part I. Ditto ditto		
Verner's Pride. By Mrs. Henry Wood ...	4	8
The Drummer Boy : a story of Burnside's expedition	3	8
Her Majesty's Mails : an historical and descriptive account of the British Post Office, &c. By W. Lewins ...		12
Letters from Italy and Switzerland. By F. M. Bartholdy. Translated by Lady Wallace ...	3	12
My Brother's Wife B. author of Barbara's History.	0	12
Diaries of a Lady of Quality from 1797 to 1844. Edited, with notes, by A. Hayward, Esq., Q. C...	8	0
The History of Our Lord, as exemplified in works of art, &c. Commenced by the late Mrs. Jameson ; continued and completed by Lady Eastlake. 2 vols	31	8
The Jest Book ; the choicest anecdotes and sayings, selected and arranged by Mark Lemon...	3	8
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Handbook of Sculpture, Ancient and Modern. By R. Westmacott, R. A ...	5	12
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Every Man's Own Lawyer ...	5	0
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Johnson's Persian and English Dictionary ...	60	0
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———Ditto, English translation... ...	6	0
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24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following :—

BRACELETS.

	Rs.
A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320	320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110 ...	125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110 ...	125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ...	125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087 ...	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057 ...	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087. ...	80
The same set with emeralds ...	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059. ...	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025. ...	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805. ...	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180 ...	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085 ...	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets ...	54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636 ...	75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and	45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074. ...	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds ...	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082... ...	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091 ...	24
Ditto, No. 1071 ...	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071 ...	20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012 ...	26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012 ...	26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021 ...	16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022 ...	28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.	
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ... ...and	18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.	50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007 ...	75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074... ...	55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032 ...	27
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